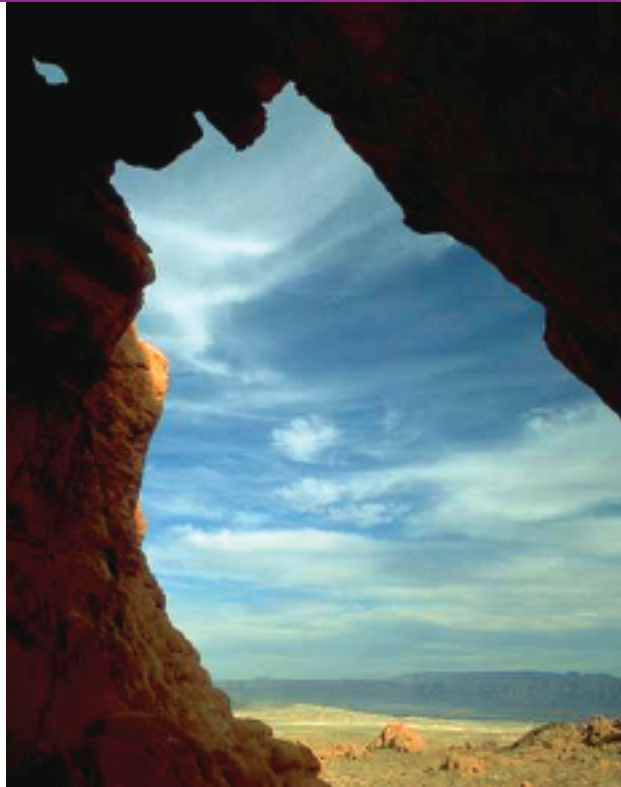




# Substance Abuse in Nevada: A Data Book for Prevention Planning in Lyon, Mineral & Storey Counties

A Project of the Nevada Statewide Coalition  
Partnership and Coop Consulting, Inc., 2007

# Healthy Communities Coalition of Lyon & Storey Counties



## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS AND ATTRIBUTIONS

This publication is a product of the “Nevada Data Project”. This and the other publications of the project were produced by the Nevada Statewide Coalition Partnership, a partnership of Nevada’s substance abuse prevention coalitions, and Join Together Northern Nevada (JTNN), with JTNN serving as the project coordinator and fiscal agent. Coop Consulting, Inc., a private research and evaluation firm, was contracted by JTNN to lead the project design and implementation. An ad hoc Data and Evaluation Committee was formed to guide all aspects of the Data Project. The committee assisted Coop Consulting in the development of instruments, conceptual frameworks, benchmarks, survey management, and related tasks necessary to complete the project. Kevin Quint (Executive Director), Linda Lang, and Brandi Duncan of JTNN coordinated the statewide data collection effort of the coalitions. The members of the committee include:

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**The appendices of this document contain a contact list for all of the state's substance abuse prevention coalitions. Call your local community substance abuse prevention coalition today to see how you can help prevent substance abuse in your community.**



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## INTRODUCTION

This is a publication of the “Nevada Data Project”. The project was implemented by the Nevada Statewide Coalition Partnership with funding from the Nevada State Incentive Grant (SIG), a Cooperative Agreement grant from the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP), a division of the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA). The funding is administered by Nevada’s Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Agency (SAPTA), an agency of the Nevada Mental Health and Developmental Services Division. Join Together Northern Nevada (JTNN), a substance abuse prevention coalition located in Reno and serving Washoe County, served as the coordinator and fiscal agent for the project. JTNN contracted with Coop Consulting, Inc., a research and evaluation firm, to lead the design and implementation of the project. An ad hoc Data and Evaluation Committee, made up of members of the Partnership and state staff from SAPTA, provided guidance in all aspects of the project.

The goal of the project was to collect comprehensive data for more effective prevention planning by Nevada’s communities. To accomplish this goal, two primary data collection strategies were devised. One strategy was designed to obtain statistically reliable data about community and state-level substance abuse and related problems – a statewide random telephone survey with a sample sufficiently large enough to represent each of the state’s coalitions was initiated to gather these data (384 was the targeted number of completed interviews from each geographic region). The second strategy was designed to obtain data from multiple sectors of the community that can serve as a local baseline measure of perceptions and norms about the severity of high risk and underage drinking and their consequences, and which can provide specific local information that can be used to target specific interventions – a local convenience survey was developed and implemented by the state’s coalitions, collected from community sectors chosen by the coalitions (to obtain a sufficiently large enough sample in each area, each coalition agreed to collect 350 completed surveys). In both survey processes, the coalition target numbers were exceeded in most cases.

Archival data about key indicators are also important to community level planning. Large amounts of data are collected and compiled by state agencies that can be very useful. Data that have been published previously as part of Nevada’s 2005 substance abuse Needs Assessment have been updated where possible and included in this project so as to provide the most comprehensive picture of the available data possible. Data include substance use indicators, along with data on some of the major consequences of use, and data reflecting common risk and protective factors associated with substance abuse behaviors. Treatment admission data may also prove useful for planning and are included in the state level report.



## INTRODUCTION (CONTINUED)

### TELEPHONE SURVEY



The statewide telephone survey was designed to solicit information about a range of substance abuse behaviors, beliefs and opinions, risks, and related resiliency items. The items in the survey were, to the extent possible, chosen from existing, validated, national surveys.

As the resulting survey instrument and implementation protocol are similar to those required for the nationally implemented Behavior Risk Factor Surveillance Survey (BRFSS), a Request for Proposal solicited bids from national survey firms with demonstrated experience implementing the BRFSS and similar rigorous survey protocols. JTNN selected and contracted with the Burlington, Vermont office of Macro International Inc. (Macro) to perform the survey's data collection. The statewide telephone survey

was implemented from April through July of 2007. Data collection was conducted via telephone surveys with randomly selected adults in randomly selected, telephone-equipped Nevada households.

The telephone survey sample of numbers was drawn from the total non-institutionalized Nevadan adult population (ages 18 and older) residing in telephone-equipped dwellings. This population excluded adults: (1) in penal, mental, or other institutions; (2) living in other group quarters such as dormitories, barracks, convents, or boarding houses; (3) contacted at their second home during a stay of less than 30 days; (4) living in a home without a telephone; and (5) who do not speak English well enough to be interviewed, except for Spanish-speaking respondents, who were then interviewed by Spanish-speaking interviewers. The resulting sample provided for a proportional-to-adult population, stratified, statewide random sample of telephone-equipped Nevada households. At the conclusion of the survey period, 4,678 telephone interviews were completed.

The survey's sample design specified a list-assisted, random digit dial (RDD) sample of Nevada's telephone-equipped households. The list-assisted RDD procedure assures that households with telephone numbers assigned since the publication of current directories, as well as those with deliberately unlisted numbers, are sampled in their correct proportions. List-assisted state RDD samples are generated by first preparing, and then maintaining, an up-to-date list of all current operating telephone exchanges (three-digit prefixes) in Nevada's area codes. These telephone exchanges, when combined with all four-digit numbers from 0000 to 9999, constitute the set of all possible working Nevada telephone numbers, both residential and non-residential.

This set of all possible telephone numbers is then arranged in ascending order by exchange and suffix, and divided into blocks of 100 numbers each. Cross-reference directories are utilized to determine which of these blocks contain at least one listed residential number (a.k.a. one-plus blocks). The one-plus blocks are then matched to a database of listed phone numbers to identify whether the phone number is listed or unlisted. A random sample of telephone numbers is drawn from the one-plus blocks, sampling listed numbers relative to unlisted numbers at a 1.5:1 ratio. This procedure assures that all new and unlisted numbers are sampled in their correct proportions.



## TELEPHONE SURVEY (CONTINUED)



The JTNN Needs Assessment main study included a stratified sample design. This design specified ten geographic strata that encompassed the entire state (these ten geographic areas represent the coverage areas of the state's substance abuse prevention coalitions), plus one strata that comprised a Hispanic surname oversample. Each geographic area was made up of one or more Nevada counties.

Macro purchased a random sample of telephone numbers from Genesys, a national vendor that provides lists of precisely generated telephone numbers, as required by the JTNN contract. These records were pre-screened for non-working and business numbers and configured in batches of 50. An initial sample load of 16,830 records was released on April 23; 16,800 additional records were released on May 9, and 15,150 more on May 16.

Data collection began April 19th, 2007 and ended on July 26th, 2007. The sample design called for a minimum total of 4,220 completed interviews. The target for each strata (each coalition geographic area) was 384 completes. In all, 4,648 interviews were collected. Completes by strata are detailed in the appendix. A computer-assisted telephone interviewing (CATI) approach was implemented for data collection. The telephone survey was fielded from Macro's Plattsburgh, New York CATI Research Center, as well as their sister company, Opinion Research Corporation's, Tucson, Arizona, and Reno, Nevada CATI Research Centers. The telephone survey followed a 15-attempt protocol, in which 15 attempts were made until a final disposition was obtained.

Experienced, supervised personnel conducted the JTNN Needs Assessment interviews using Computers for Marketing Corporation's (CfMC) CATI software package. To maximize response rates, Macro concentrated calls in the respondent's time zone between 5 p.m. and 9 p.m. Monday through Friday; and between 9 a.m. and 7 p.m. on Saturday and Sunday. A portion of calls was conducted between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. Monday through Friday, in order to complete interviews with respondents who were only at home during the day. The average interview length was 18.8 minutes. Screening to randomly select a respondent in the household took approximately 1.5 minutes.



## CONVENIENCE SURVEY



Brief convenience surveys can be useful tools in collecting local data that give very specific information for targeted assessment and planning purposes. To that end, adult, youth, and a Native American convenience survey instruments were developed. These were implemented from March through June 2007 by every community coalition. A total of 8,924 surveys were collected, on paper, from every community in Nevada. These surveys were completed through a broad range of strategies, including one-on-one interview sessions, door-to-door collection strategies, in front of key business locations in communities where a broad range of the population could reasonably be expected to frequent, e-mail strategies, community and focus group collection strategies, and other creative, grass roots approaches. The very large return rate is a reflection of the success of community coalitions in devising these collection strategies.

The goal of these convenience surveys was to collect information about local norms and perceptions of use, ease of access, severity of community behaviors, severity of underage binge drinking and related problems, and similar

issues. This data can help local communities determine where and how to focus their efforts when they complete community action plans in the future.

The survey was distributed and collected by each community coalition. Completed surveys were submitted to Coop Consulting for data entry and analysis. JTNN managed the submission and tracking process for this project element.

## ABOUT THIS PUBLICATION

This publication consists of three major components: the results of a statewide telephone survey implemented by a national telephone research company, the results of convenience surveys implemented by all of the state's substance abuse prevention coalitions, and archival data provided by the Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Agency (SAPTA). A fourth component, treatment admission data, is included in the state level report.





## DEMOGRAPHICS

County: Lyon

Population Estimate <sup>1</sup> • Lyon		
	Number	Percent
Age 0-18	12,718	23.6
Age 19-44	18,350	34.1
Age 45-64	15,033	27.9
Age 65+	7,730	14.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>53,832</b>	<b>100</b>

Race Ethnicity Estimate <sup>1</sup> • Lyon		
	Number	Percent
Native American/Alaskan	1,323	2.5
Asian/Pacific Islander	533	1.0
Black/African American	480	0.9
Latino/Hispanic	6,628	12.3
White	44,869	83.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>53,832</b>	<b>100</b>





## ARCHIVAL DATA

County: Lyon

### Community Domain

Availability of Drugs <sup>2</sup>	County		Nevada	
	Number	Per 1,000	Number	Per 1,000
Youth Accessible Tobacco Outlets	40	3.1	1,974	2.7
Liquor Licenses	98	1.8	3,419	1.3

Transition & Mobility <sup>3</sup>	County		Nevada	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Owner occupied housing	9,857	75.8	457,248	60.9
Renter occupied housing	3,150	24.2	293,918	39.1
Ten Year Percent Change <sup>1</sup> (1997-2007)	22,986	74.5% Growth	947,733	53.1% Growth

Low Neighborhood Attachment <sup>4</sup>	County		Nevada	
	Number		Number	
Active Voters	25,404	63.8%	1,186,656	60.3%
Correctional Facility Inmates	62	1.9 Per 1,000 adults	4,223	2.4 per 1,000 adults

Extreme Economic Deprivation <sup>5</sup>	County		Nevada	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Persons Below Poverty Level (2004)	4,018	9.0	266,984	11.1
Children Below Poverty Level (2003)	1,497	15.6	91,562	15.8
Unemployment (2006)	1,294	2.5	54,217	2.1
Food Stamp Recipients (*SFY 07)	1,718	3.2	118,923	4.4
TANF (*SFY 07)	267	0.5	17,586	0.6
Free/Reduced Lunch (School Year 05-06)	2,987	34.4	171,118	41.5
Median Household Income (2004)	\$46,078		\$47,231	
Low Birth Weight (2004)	35	6.51	2,799	7.96



## ARCHIVAL DATA

County: Lyon

### Family Domain

Family History of Problem Behavior and Family Management Problems <sup>6</sup>	County		Nevada	
	Number	Per 100,000	Number	Per 100,000
Reported Child Abuse/Neglect (2002)	23	2.5	2,875	5.1
Female/No Husband Present (1999)	1178	9.1	83,482	11.1
Non-High School Graduates (2000)	4228	17.6	253,374	19.4

Family Conflict <sup>7</sup>	County		Nevada	
	Number	Per 100,000	Number	Per 100,000
Divorce (2003)	0	0	16,335	9.5
Reported Domestic Violence (2005)	217	403.1	31,237	1,143.8

Parental Attitudes/Involvement <sup>8</sup>	County		Nevada	
	Number	Per 1,000	Number	Per 1,000
Adult Drug Related Arrests (2005)	158	4.5	10,608	5.8
Adult Alcohol Related Arrests (2005)	250	7.1	15,796	8.6
Adult Property Crime Arrests (2005)	21	1.0	14,990	8.2
Adult Violent Crime Arrests (2005)	51	1.5	19,786	10.8



## ARCHIVAL DATA

County: Lyon

### School Domain

<b>Commitment to School</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Nevada</b>
	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Percent</b>
H.S. Dropout Rate (School Year 05-06) <sup>9</sup>	2.2	5.7
Average Student Attendance (School Year 05-06) <sup>10</sup>	74.4	93.7
Student Graduation Rate (School Year 05-06) <sup>10</sup>	83.1	64.9

<b>Incidents occurring at school <sup>11</sup> (2005-2006 school year)</b>	<b>County</b>		<b>Nevada</b>	
	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per 1,000 Students</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per 1,000 Students</b>
Violent Incidents	29	3.3	10,052	24.4
Weapon Incidents	9	1.0	749	1.8
Substance Incidents	23	2.6	1,226	3.0
Habitual Offenders	12	1.4	81	0.2
Truants	197	22.7	1,702	4.1



## ARCHIVAL DATA

County: Lyon

### Individual/Peer Domain

Problem Behavior <sup>12</sup>	COUNTY		NEVADA	
	Number	Per 1,000 youth <18	Number	Per 1,000 youth <18
Youth Suicide (2004)	1	.10	11	.02
	Number	Per 1,000 Fem. 15-17	Number	Per 1,000 Fem. 15-17
Teen Birth Rate (2004)	69	48.86	3,783	46.59

Juvenile Justice Referrals <sup>13</sup>	COUNTY		NEVADA	
	Number	Per 1,000 youth <18	Number	Per 1,000 youth <18
Alcohol Related	98	17.1	2,209	6.7
Drug Related	29	5.1	2,295	7.0
Property Related	160	27.9	8,687	26.3
Weapons Related	1	0.2	475	1.4

Alcohol & Drug associated Traffic Crashes <sup>14</sup>	COUNTY		NEVADA	
	Number	Per 1,000	Number	Per 1,000
Alcohol/Drug Related Fatalities (2002)	10	0.26	162	0.07
Alcohol/Drug Related Injury Crashes (2002)	20	0.52	2,010	0.91
Alcohol/Drug Related Crashes (2002)	48	1.24	4,314	1.96
Alcohol/Drug Related Fatalities (2005)	3	0.06	159	0.06

Hospital Data for Discharges & Deaths <sup>15</sup>	COUNTY		NEVADA	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Drug/Alcohol Related Discharges	66	1.6	5,188	2.3
	Number	Per 1,000	Number	Per 1,000
Drug/Alcohol Related Deaths	17	41.2	652	28.5





## ARCHIVAL DATA

County: Lyon

### Individual/Peer Domain (continued)

AIDS, HIV and Sexually Transmitted Disease <sup>16</sup>	County		Nevada	
	Number	Per 100,000	Number	Per 100,000
AIDS	0	0	253	9.6
HIV	N/A	--	332	12.6
Chlamydia	78	151.8	8,299	316.1
Gonorrhea	20	38.9	2,766	105.3
Syphilis	0	0	136	5.2



## DEMOGRAPHICS

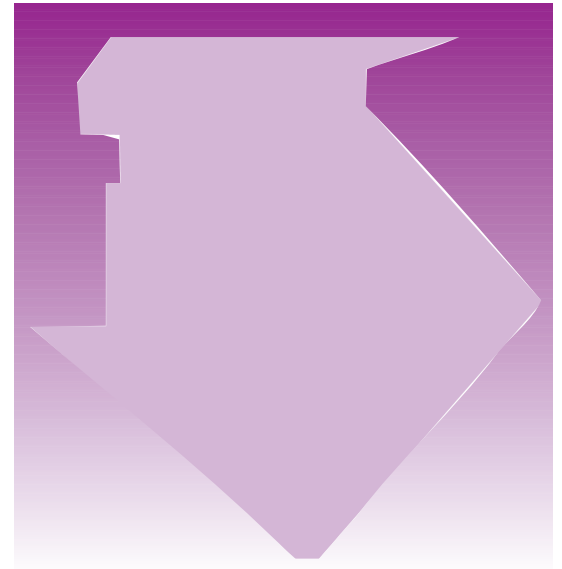
County: Mineral

### Population Estimate<sup>1</sup> • Mineral

	Number	Percent
Age 0-18	1,103	23.08
Age 19-44	1,275	27.6
Age 45-64	1,270	27.5
Age 65+	978	21.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,626</b>	<b>100</b>

### Race Ethnicity Estimate<sup>1</sup> • Mineral

	Number	Percent
Native American/Alaskan	741	16.0
Asian/Pacific Islander	66	1.4
Black/African American	238	5.2
Latino/Hispanic	418	9.0
White	3,162	68.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,626</b>	<b>100</b>





## ARCHIVAL DATA

County: Mineral

### Community Domain

Availability of Drugs <sup>2</sup>	County		Nevada	
	Number	Per 1,000	Number	Per 1,000
Youth Accessible Tobacco Outlets	9	12.1	1,974	2.7
Liquor Licenses	17	3.7	3,419	1.3

Transition & Mobility <sup>3</sup>	County		Nevada	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Owner occupied housing	1,593	72.5	457,248	60.9
Renter occupied housing	604	27.5	293,918	39.1
Ten Year Percent Change <sup>1</sup> (1997-2007)	- 1,145	- 19.8% Growth	947,733	53.1% Growth

Low Neighborhood Attachment <sup>4</sup>	County		Nevada	
	Number		Number	
Active Voters	3,234	90.3%	1,186,656	60.3%
Correctional Facility Inmates	9	2.6 Per 1,000 adults	4,223	2.4 per 1,000 adults

Extreme Economic Deprivation <sup>5</sup>	County		Nevada	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Persons Below Poverty Level (2004)	692	14.8	266,984	11.1
Children Below Poverty Level (2003)	251	22.7	91,562	15.8
Unemployment (2006)	147	3.2	54,217	2.1
Food Stamp Recipients (*SFY 07)	459	9.9	118,923	4.4
TANF (*SFY 07)	70	1.5	17,586	0.6
Free/Reduced Lunch (School Year 05-06)	301	48.2	171,118	41.5
Median Household Income (2004)	\$33,302		\$47,231	
Low Birth Weight (2004)	N/A	N/A	2,799	7.96



## ARCHIVAL DATA

County: Mineral

### Family Domain

Family History of Problem Behavior and Family Management Problems <sup>6</sup>	County		Nevada	
	Number	Per 100,000	Number	Per 100,000
Reported Child Abuse/Neglect (2002)	6	5.9	2,875	5.1
Female/No Husband Present (1999)	252	11.5	83,482	11.1
Non-High School Graduates (2000)	807	23.7	253,374	19.4

Family Conflict <sup>7</sup>	County		Nevada	
	Number	Per 100,000	Number	Per 100,000
Divorce (2003)	0	0	16,335	9.5
Reported Domestic Violence (2005)	0	0	31,237	1,143.8

Parental Attitudes/Involvement <sup>8</sup>	County		Nevada	
	Number	Per 1,000	Number	Per 1,000
Adult Drug Related Arrests (2005)	15	4.5	10,608	5.8
Adult Alcohol Related Arrests (2005)	22	6.6	15,796	8.6
Adult Property Crime Arrests (2005)	4	1.2	14,990	8.2
Adult Violent Crime Arrests (2005)	44	13.2	19,786	10.8



## ARCHIVAL DATA

County: Mineral

### School Domain

<b>Commitment to School</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Nevada</b>
	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Percent</b>
H.S. Dropout Rate (School Year 05-06) <sup>9</sup>	4.1	5.7
Average Student Attendance (School Year 05-06) <sup>10</sup>	94.3	93.7
Student Graduation Rate (School Year 05-06) <sup>10</sup>	72.5	64.9

<b>Incidents occurring at school (2005-2006 school year) <sup>11</sup></b>	<b>COUNTY</b>		<b>Nevada</b>	
	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per 1,000 Students</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per 1,000 Students</b>
Violent Incidents	17	27.2	10,052	24.4
Weapon Incidents	2	3.2	749	1.8
Substance Incidents	8	12.8	1,226	3.0
Habitual Offenders	17	27.2	81	0.2
Truants	10	16.0	1,702	4.1





## ARCHIVAL DATA

County: Mineral

### Individual/Peer Domain

Problem Behavior <sup>12</sup>	COUNTY		NEVADA	
	Number	Per 1,000 youth <18	Number	Per 1,000 youth <18
Youth Suicide (2004)	0	0	11	.02
	Number	Per 1,000 Fem. 15-17	Number	Per 1,000 Fem. 15-17
Teen Birth Rate (2004)	8	51.0	3,783	46.59

Juvenile Justice Referrals <sup>13</sup>	COUNTY		NEVADA	
	Number	Per 1,000 youth <18	Number	Per 1,000 youth <18
Alcohol Related	8	12.2	2,209	6.7
Drug Related	6	9.1	2,295	7.0
Property Related	6	9.1	8,687	26.3
Weapons Related	0	0	475	1.4

Alcohol & Drug associated Traffic Crashes <sup>14</sup>	COUNTY		NEVADA	
	Number	Per 1,000	Number	Per 1,000
Alcohol/Drug Related Fatalities (2002)	0	0.0	162	0.07
Alcohol/Drug Related Injury Crashes (2002)	6	1.28	2,010	0.91
Alcohol/Drug Related Crashes (2002)	11	2.34	4,314	1.96
Alcohol/Drug Related Fatalities (2005)	0	0	159	0.06

Hospital Data for Discharges & Deaths <sup>15</sup>	COUNTY		NEVADA	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Drug/Alcohol Related Discharges	14	2.0	5,188	2.3
	Number	Per 1,000	Number	Per 1,000
Drug/Alcohol Related Deaths	N/A	-	652	28.5



## ARCHIVAL DATA

County: Mineral

### Individual/Peer Domain (continued)

AIDS, HIV and Sexually Transmitted Disease <sup>16</sup>	County		Nevada	
	Number	Per 100,000	Number	Per 100,000
AIDS	0	0	253	9.6
HIV	0	0	332	12.6
Chlamydia	17	368	8,299	316.1
Gonorrhea	N/A	--	2,766	105.3
Syphilis	0	0	136	5.2



## DEMOGRAPHICS

County: Storey

### Population Estimate<sup>1</sup> • Storey

	Number	Percent
Age 0-18	582	13.9
Age 19-44	1,221	29.1
Age 45-64	1,676	39.9
Age 65+	722	17.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,201</b>	<b>100</b>

### Race Ethnicity Estimate<sup>1</sup> • Storey

	Number	Percent
Native American/Alaskan	63	1.5
Asian/Pacific Islander	42	1.0
Black/African American	14	0.3
Latino/Hispanic	243	5.8
White	3,840	91.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,201</b>	<b>100</b>





## ARCHIVAL DATA

County: Storey

### Community Domain

Availability of Drugs <sup>2</sup>	County		Nevada	
	Number	Per 1,000	Number	Per 1,000
Youth Accessible Tobacco Outlets	3	5.2	1,974	2.7
Liquor Licenses	24	5.7	3,419	1.3

Transition & Mobility <sup>3</sup>	County		Nevada	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Owner occupied housing	1,166	79.8	457,248	60.9
Renter occupied housing	296	20.2	293,918	39.1
Ten Year Percent Change <sup>1</sup> (1997-2007)	591	16.4% Growth	947,733	53.1% Growth

Low Neighborhood Attachment <sup>4</sup>	County		Nevada	
	Number		Number	
Active Voters	2,629	73.8%	1,186,656	60.3%
Correctional Facility Inmates	0	0 Per 1,000 adults	4,223	2.4 per 1,000 adults

Extreme Economic Deprivation <sup>5</sup>	County		Nevada	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Persons Below Poverty Level (2004)	194	5.1	266,984	11.1
Children Below Poverty Level (2003)	42	7.5	91,562	15.8
Unemployment (2006)	104	2.5	54,217	2.1
Food Stamp Recipients (*SFY 07)	22	0.5	118,923	4.4
TANF (*SFY 07)	3	0.1	17,586	0.6
Free/Reduced Lunch (School Year 05-06)	21	4.7	171,118	41.5
Median Household Income (2004)	\$49,043		\$47,231	
Low Birth Weight (2004)	N/A	N/A	2,799	7.96



## ARCHIVAL DATA

County: Storey

### Family Domain

Family History of Problem Behavior and Family Management Problems <sup>6</sup>	County		Nevada	
	Number	Per 100,000	Number	Per 100,000
Reported Child Abuse/Neglect (2002)	1	1.7	2,875	5.1
Female/No Husband Present (1999)	110	7.5	83,482	11.1
Non-High School Graduates (2000)	337	12.7	253,374	19.4

Family Conflict <sup>7</sup>	County		Nevada	
	Number	Per 100,000	Number	Per 100,000
Divorce (2003)	0	0	16,335	9.5
Reported Domestic Violence (2005)	24	571.3	31,237	1,143.8

Parental Attitudes/Involvement <sup>8</sup>	County		Nevada	
	Number	Per 1,000	Number	Per 1,000
Adult Drug Related Arrests (2005)	12	3.8	10,608	5.8
Adult Alcohol Related Arrests (2005)	22	6.9	15,796	8.6
Adult Property Crime Arrests (2005)	3	1.0	14,990	8.2
Adult Violent Crime Arrests (2005)	12	3.8	19,786	10.8





## ARCHIVAL DATA

County: Storey

### School Domain

Commitment to School	County	Nevada
	Percent	Percent
H.S. Dropout Rate (School Year 05-06) <sup>9</sup>	3.7	5.7
Average Student Attendance (School Year 05-06) <sup>10</sup>	97.9	93.7
Student Graduation Rate (School Year 05-06) <sup>10</sup>	55.3	64.9

Incidents occurring at school <sup>11</sup> (2005-2006 school year)	County		Nevada	
	Number	Per 1,000 Students	Number	Per 1,000 Students
Violent Incidents	16	35.6	10,052	24.4
Weapon Incidents	0	0	749	1.8
Substance Incidents	3	6.7	1,226	3.0
Habitual Offenders	0	0	81	0.2
Truants	0	0	1,702	4.1



## ARCHIVAL DATA

County: Storey

### Individual/Peer Domain

Problem Behavior <sup>12</sup>	COUNTY		NEVADA	
	Number	Per 1,000 youth <18	Number	Per 1,000 youth <18
Youth Suicide (2004)	0	0	11	.02
	Number	Per 1,000 Fem. 15-17	Number	Per 1,000 Fem. 15-17
Teen Birth Rate (2004)	N/A	N/A	3,783	46.59

Juvenile Justice Referrals <sup>13</sup>	COUNTY		NEVADA	
	Number	Per 1,000 youth <18	Number	Per 1,000 youth <18
Alcohol Related	3	7.4	2,209	6.7
Drug Related	2	4.9	2,295	7.0
Property Related	12	29.4	8,687	26.3
Weapons Related	0	0	475	1.4

Alcohol & Drug associated Traffic Crashes <sup>14</sup>	COUNTY		NEVADA	
	Number	Per 1,000	Number	Per 1,000
Alcohol/Drug Related Fatalities (2002)	0	0	162	0.07
Alcohol/Drug Related Injury Crashes (2002)	4	1.10	2,010	0.91
Alcohol/Drug Related Crashes (2002)	15	4.12	4,314	1.96
Alcohol/Drug Related Fatalities (2005)	2	.50	159	0.06

Hospital Data for Discharges & Deaths <sup>15</sup>	COUNTY		NEVADA	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Drug/Alcohol Related Discharges	N/A	-	5,188	2.3
	Number	Per 1,000	Number	Per 1,000
Drug/Alcohol Related Deaths	0	0	652	28.5



## ARCHIVAL DATA

County: Storey

### Individual/Peer Domain (continued)

AIDS, HIV and Sexually Transmitted Disease <sup>16</sup>	County		Nevada	
	Number	Per 100,000	Number	Per 100,000
AIDS	0	0	253	9.6
HIV	0	0	332	12.6
Chlamydia	10	243.5	8,299	316.1
Gonorrhea	N/A	--	2,766	105.3
Syphilis	0	0	136	5.2



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## NEVADA STATEWIDE TELEPHONE SURVEY: DATA FROM LYON, MINERAL, AND STOREY COUNTIES, SERVED BY HEALTHY COMMUNITIES OF LYON & STOREY COUNTIES

The design of the Nevada statewide telephone survey consisted of a random sample of adults aged 18 and above from each of ten geographic regions of the state, plus a sample of Hispanic adults from Clark County. These ten regions are the coverage area of the state's substance abuse prevention coalitions, and together constitute all of Nevada. These regions range in size from one county to three counties. The multi-county coalition areas of the state reflect contiguous groupings of counties with small populations. The breakdown of these regions is reflected in the table below. An additional sample was purchased of Hispanic surname households in Clark County in order to provide data for use by the Hispanic community coalition in that county.

<b>Nevada Coalition</b>	<b>County/-ies in coverage area</b>
BEST Community Coalition	Clark County (shared sample with Goshen)
Churchill Community Coalition	Churchill County
Community Council on Youth	Carson City
Eastern Nevada Community Coalition	Eureka, Lincoln, and White Pine Counties
Frontier Community Coalition	Humboldt, Lander, and Pershing Counties
Goshen Community Development Coalition	Clark County (shared sample with BEST)
Healthy Communities Coalition...	Lyon, Storey, and Mineral Counties
Join Together Northern Nevada	Washoe County
Luz Community Development Coalition	Clark County – Hispanic community (standalone sample)
Nye Community Coalition	Esmeralda and Nye Counties
Partners Allied for Community Excellence	Elko County
Partnership of Community Resources	Douglas County
Statewide Native American Coalition	Twenty-seven tribal communities across state and urban area Native Americans (all Native telephone survey participants are included in counties above; not a separate sample)

The survey protocol was designed with a targeted number of 384 participants from all of the areas described above. In many areas of the state, the final sample of completed telephone interviews exceeded this target number. Individual county random samples of adults from every county were not possible due to the very small populations of some of the state's counties. For this reason the breakdown of coalition coverage areas was used to gather a sufficient total sample for this survey. A total of 4,648 completed telephone interviews was obtained. This report concentrates on respondents contacted in Lyon, Mineral and Storey Counties, which are served by the Healthy Communities Coalition of Lyon & Storey Counties.



The table below provides a breakdown of respondents (completed interviews) by county of residence.

COUNTY	NUMBER	PERCENT
CLARK	1	.2
LYON	388	81.3
MINERAL	44	9.2
STORY	33	6.9
WASHOE	6	1.3
Total	472	99.0
Missing	5	1.0
Total with Missing	477	100.0

### Zip Codes

Zip Codes	Number	Percent
89402	1	.2
89403	79	16.6
89405	1	.2
89408	143	30.0
89409	1	.2
89415	33	6.9
89420	1	.2
89422	2	.4
89423	1	.2
89427	7	1.5
89428	6	1.3
89429	54	11.3
89430	5	1.0
89434	13	2.7
89440	12	2.5
89442	4	.8
89444	11	2.3
89447	70	14.7
89506	1	.2
89521	6	1.3
89706	12	2.5
89729	1	.2
89744	1	.2
89758	1	.2
Total	466	97.7
Missing	11	2.3
Total with Missing	477	100.0

Following reporting convention, percentage calculations are rounded and in some cases in this report will not sum to 100%.



## DEMOGRAPHICS

The demographic information that follows reflects survey data on all respondents' age, marital status, employment status, income, education level, and race.

The total random telephone survey sample included respondents who ranged in age from 18 to 95 years. The average age of the sample was 52.09 years.

### Gender

	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Female	272	57.0
Male	205	43.0
Total	477	100.0

### Marital Status

<b>Status</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Married	273	57.2
Divorced	86	18.0
Widowed	55	11.5
Separated	10	2.1
Never Married	40	8.4
A Member of an Unmarried Couple	11	2.3
Total	475	99.6
Missing	2	.4
Total with Missing	477	100.0

### Employment Status

<b>Status</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Employed for Wages	214	44.9
Self-Employed	30	6.3
Out of Work for More than a Year	11	2.3
Out of Work for Less than a Year	8	1.7
A Homemaker	38	8.0
A Student	6	1.3
Unable to Work	38	8.0
Total	345	72.3
Missing	132	27.7
Total with Missing	477	100.0



## DEMOGRAPHICS CONTINUED

### Income

Amount	Number	Percent
Less than \$10,000	16	3.4
\$10,000 to less than \$15,000	23	4.8
\$15,000 to less than \$25,000	25	5.2
\$20,000 to less than \$25,000	39	8.2
\$25,000 to less than \$35,000	55	11.5
\$35,000 to less than \$50,000	88	18.4
\$75,000 or more	87	18.2
Total	333	69.8
Missing	144	30.2
Total with Missing	477	100.0

### Education

Completed	Number	Percent
Grades 1 through 8 (elementary)	9	1.9
Grades 9 through 11 (some high school)	37	7.8
Grade 12 or GED (high school)	152	31.9
1 to 3 years of college	172	36.1
College graduate	101	21.2
Total	471	98.7
Missing	6	1.3
Total with Missing	477	100.0

### Race

Race	Number	Percent
White	418	87.6
Black or African American	3	.6
Asian	2	.4
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	4	.8
American Indian	20	4.2
Total	447	93.7
Missing	30	6.3
Total with Missing	477	100.0



## DEMOGRAPHICS CONTINUED

### Hispanic / Latino Status

	Number	Percent
YES	28	5.9
NO	445	93.3
Total	473	99.2
Missing	4	.8
Total with Missing	477	100.0

## CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

### Number of Children Under the Age of 18 in Your Household

Number of Children	Number	Percent
None	319	66.9
One	62	13.0
Two	64	13.4
Three	20	4.2
Four	8	1.7
Five	2	.4
Six	1	.2
Total	476	99.8
Missing	1	.2
Total with Missing	477	100.0

A total of 157 respondents, or 32%, reported having one or more children in their household under the age of 18 years.

### Are you the Parent or Guardian of these Children?

	Number	Percent
Yes	142	29.8
No	15	3.1
Total	157	32.9
Missing	320	67.1
Total with Missing	477	100.0

A total of 142, or 90%, of those reporting having children under the age of 18 in their household are also the parents or guardians of those children.

Respondents who had young children were asked how many hours their children were in daycare or childcare programs.



## CHILDREN AND FAMILIES CONTINUED

### Hours per week children in daycare

Number of hours per week	Number	Percent
0	70	14.7
1-10	5	1.0
11-20	7	1.5
21-30	2	.4
31-40	12	2.5
41+	2	.4
Total	98	20.5
Missing	379	79.5
Total with Missing	477	100.0

### Hours per week children in after-school

Number of hours per week	Number	Percent
0	84	17.6
1-5	12	2.5
6-10	9	1.9
11-15	5	1.0
21+	1	.2
Total	111	23.3
Missing	366	76.7
Total with Missing	477	100.0

## COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

Respondents were asked how many hours per week and per month they spent volunteering in their community. One way to look at the strength of various communities is to see how much time people spend volunteering. Community involvement, hours spent outside work and home in a volunteer capacity are factors in understanding community strengths. In the tables below, 116 respondents, or just over 24%, report volunteering each week in their community, and 131, or 27%, report participating in community service activities.

### Hours per week spent volunteering

Number of hours per week	Number	Percent
0	356	74.6
1-2	37	7.8
3-4	29	6.1
5+	50	10.5
Total	472	99.0
Missing	5	1.0
Total with Missing	477	100.0



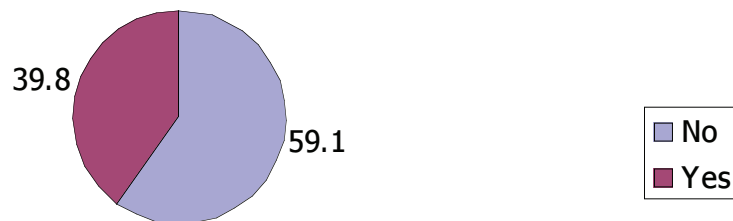
## COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT CONTINUED

Hours spent in community service activities per month

Number of hours per month	Number	Percent
0	342	71.7
1-3	35	7.3
4-6	39	8.2
7-10	25	5.2
11-15	8	1.7
16+	24	5.0
Total	473	99.2
Missing	4	.8
Total with Missing	477	100.0

Positive adult presence, outside the family, can be very important for youth, often leading to less risky behaviors and creating adolescent resiliency. Respondents were asked if they had a mentoring or nurturing relationship with youth other than their own children in the community.

### Have mentoring relationship with Community Youth



Research suggests that family time spent in non-television related activities-- such as games, reading, sports, discussions, exercise, craft projects, school activities, hobbies, etc.—is beneficial to child mental and physical health outcomes. These types of activities are also important in building positive family relationships that support healthy youth development. Questions were asked to reflect what types of activities parents were involved in with their children and facility/frequency of discussion on drugs, including alcohol. The data below, which are frequently about family behaviors, should be understood within the context of the 142 adults, reported above, who are the parent or guardian of one or more children in their household.





## COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT CONTINUED

Times family had dinner together without TV on

Number of times in the past week	Number	Percent
0	34	7.1
1-2	21	4.4
3-4	34	7.1
5-7	53	11.1
Total	142	29.8
Missing	335	70.2
Total with Missing	477	100.0

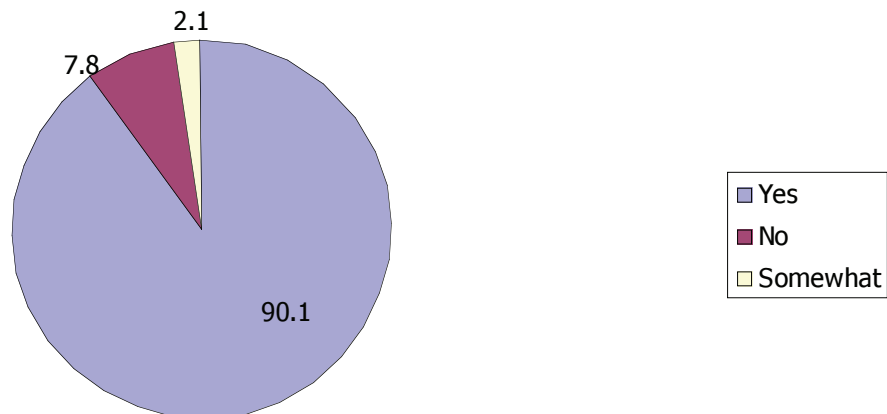
Of the 142 adults who reported being a parent or guardian of children in the household, 108, or 76%, report having dinner together without the TV on at least once during the past week.

Number of times you attended religious or spiritual services with your children in the past three months?

Number of times in past 3 months	Number	Percent
0	73	15.3
1-3	20	4.2
4-6	10	2.1
7-10	8	1.7
11+	29	6.1
Total	140	29.4
Missing	337	70.6
Total with Missing	477	100.0

Respondents were asked if they felt they had the knowledge to talk to their children about alcohol and drugs, and how often those conversations occurred.

Do You have the knowledge to talk to your children about drugs?





## COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT CONTINUED

How many times have you talked to your children about drug and alcohol issues during the past three months?

Number of times in past 3 months	number	percent
0	17	3.6
1-2	22	4.6
3-5	38	8.0
6-8	9	1.9
9+	29	6.1
Child is too young for this topic	24	5.0
Total	139	29.1
Missing	338	70.9
Total with Missing	477	100.0

## PERCEPTION OF RISK

Perception of risk addresses the likelihood that a respondent believes there will be a negative consequence of a particular activity. This can provide various ways for communities to consider planning for community level change. The sections below show respondents' perception of risk related to alcohol use, access, and drinking and driving.

### Perceived Risk of Underage Drinking and Underage Drinking and Driving

Research suggests that the degree of perceived risk of specific, immediate consequences of (in this case underage drinking and drinking and driving) can determine the likelihood of that behavior.

The items related on the graph below look at:

- how likely the respondents thought it was that someone underage who was drinking would be caught by the police;
- how likely someone under 21 who was drinking and driving would be to lose their license;
- how likely it was that nothing would happen to someone under 21 who was caught drinking and driving (this item was reverse-coded to match response direction of the two questions above).

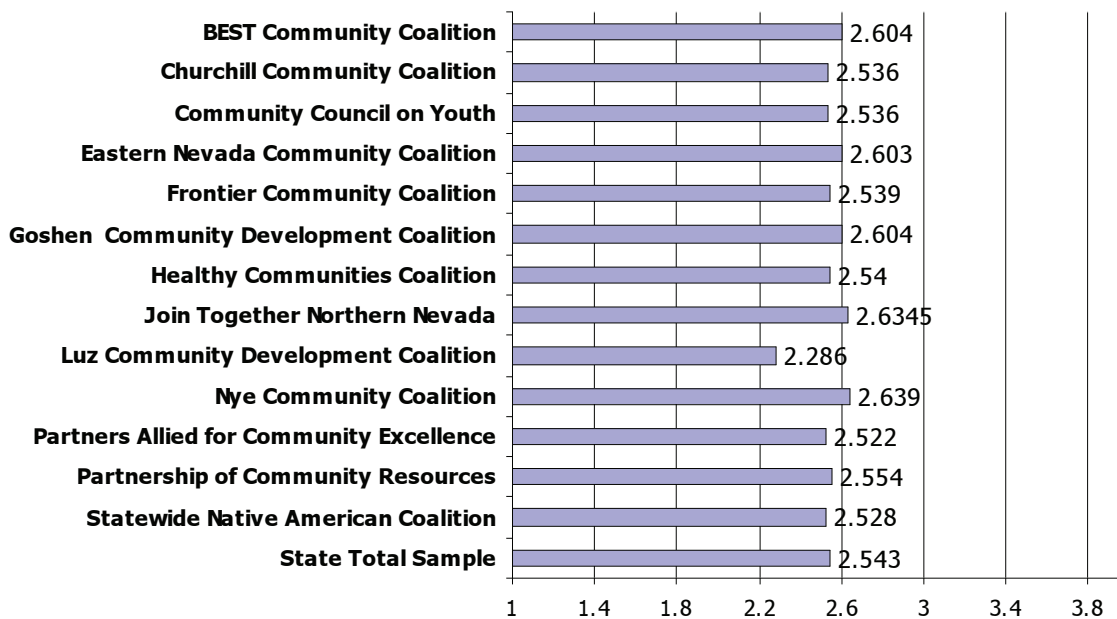
Items in the survey were combined to create a scale that measures perceived risk with regard to underage drinking and underage drinking and driving. Each of the items was scored on a scale that ranged from 1 = very likely to 4 = very unlikely (the ratings were added and divided by 4 to create a scale score between 1 and 4).



## PERCEPTION OF RISK CONTINUED

The following graphs provide the average ratings for each of the coalition areas in the state. The Luz Coalition is representative of Clark County Hispanics and the Statewide Native American Coalition includes Nevada Native Americans from all the Tribes in the state.

### Perceived Risk of Underage Drinking/ Underage Drinking and Driving



The average score of 2.54 indicates that respondents think there is little perception of risk that underage youth will suffer any consequences for drinking alcohol or for drinking and driving. A scale score of 2.5 is a neutral score, the midpoint between very likely and very unlikely.

### Perceived Risk of Drinking and Driving Behaviors

Motor vehicle-related injuries are a leading cause of death in Nevada; this includes minors affected by alcohol-related accidents. The information below deals with perceptions of risk involved in drinking and driving, and the likelihood of being impacted if driving under the influence (DUI).

Perception of drinking and driving risks are measured in the section below through the following survey items:

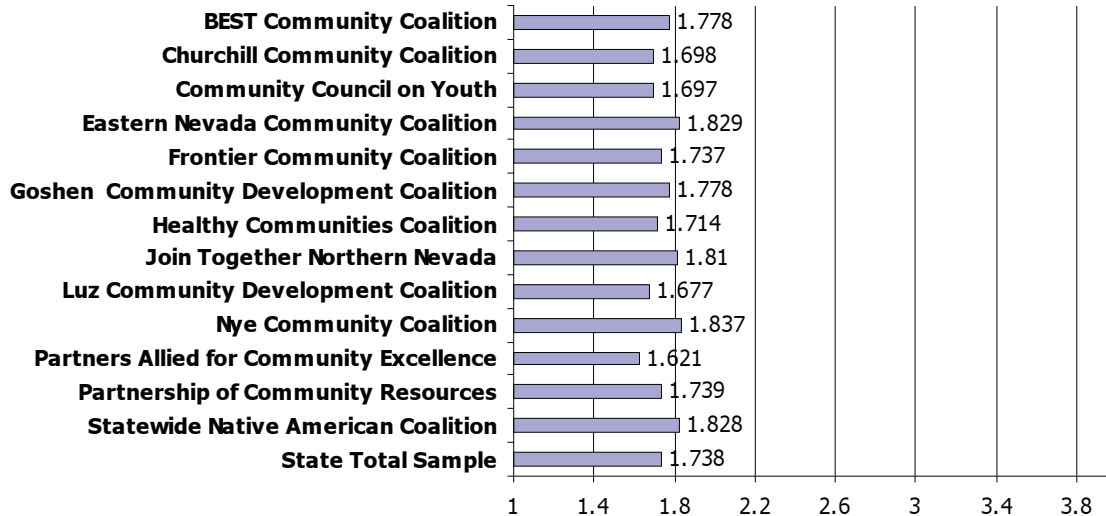
- likelihood of being stopped by the police when driving with more than the legal blood alcohol limit;
- likelihood of being convicted if you were stopped and charged with DUI;
- likelihood of being arrested if stopped by the police for DUI.

Ratings were summed as for the previous scale and average score for the sample identified in the following graph and compared to other coalition areas in the state.



## PERCEPTION OF RISK CONTINUED

Perceived Risk of Drinking and Driving Behaviors



The average state score of 1.738 indicates that respondents think it is somewhat likely that people will suffer consequences of drinking and driving.

## Perceived Risk of Providing Alcohol to Minors and Intoxicated Patrons

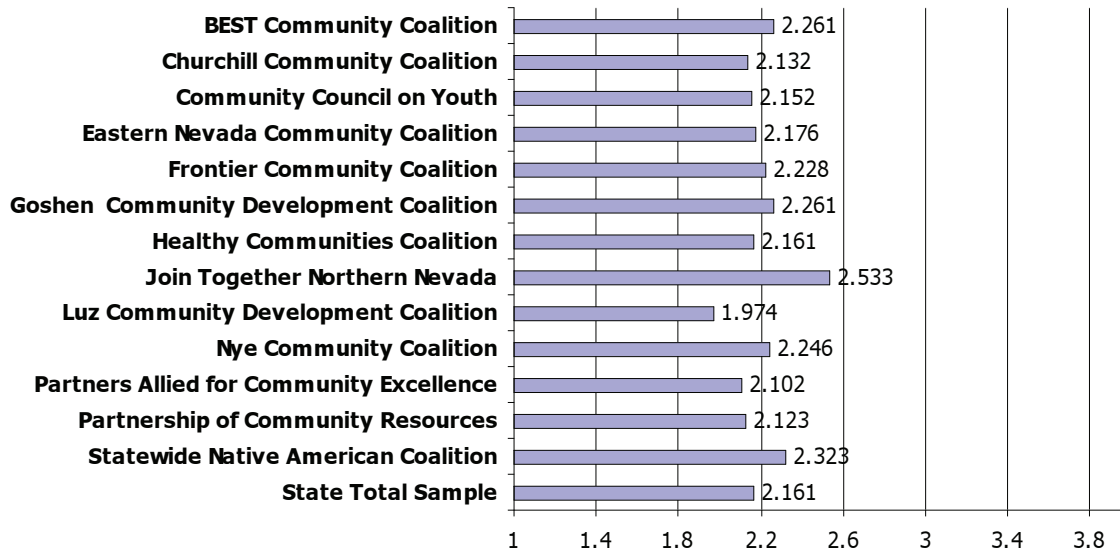
An important aspect of alcohol use is how minors and intoxicated persons obtain alcohol, where it is purchased, and consequences of selling to underage persons. The graph reflects the perceived risk of selling alcohol to a minor or an intoxicated person. A risk scale for illegally providing alcohol was constructed from two survey items:

- the likelihood of being arrested for selling alcohol to an intoxicated person;
- the likelihood of being given a citation and fined for giving or selling alcohol to someone under 21 years of age.



## PERCEPTION OF RISK CONTINUED

### Perceived Risk of Providing/Selling Alcohol to Minors or Intoxicated Persons



The average state score of 2.16 indicates that respondents think it is only somewhat likely that people will suffer consequences of selling alcohol to minors and intoxicated persons (1 = very likely, 4 = very unlikely).

Respondents also were asked about the consequences of selling to someone less than 21 years of age.

### Consequences for selling alcohol to minors

Possibility	Number	Percent
They would be fined	233	48.8
Lose their license to sell	138	28.9
They would go to jail	51	10.7
Nothing would happen	39	8.2
Total	461	96.6
Missing	16	3.4
Total with Missing	477	100.0

How frequent and present are police sobriety checkpoints? The awareness of enforcement activity is one of the key predictors of perception of risk. Information below reflects how many times respondents had been through a sobriety checkpoint in the past year, which can serve as one measure of awareness of the level of enforcement activity.



## PERCEPTION OF RISK CONTINUED

Number of times through a sobriety checkpoint in the past year?

Times in the past year	Number	Percent
0	422	88.5
1	35	7.3
2	11	2.3
3	4	.8
8	3	.6
Total	475	99.6
Missing	2	.4
Total with Missing	477	100.0

Responses ranged from 0 to 8 with the majority of responses 0. The average number of times for the entire sample was .20 (almost 0) indicating that sobriety checkpoints are very infrequent.

### Perception of Harm to Self

Another question focused on the risk of harming themselves physically and in other ways when they have 5 or more drinks of alcohol once or twice a week. Binge and heavy drinking is associated with multiple poor health outcomes, including addiction, disability due to injury, early death, and physical and mental health problems. The average rating for harm to self was 3.34 indicating that respondents thought 5 or more drinks at one sitting once or twice a week is a great risk.

Risk	Number	Percent
No Risk	15	3.1
Slight Risk	58	12.2
Moderate Risk	147	30.8
Great Risk	246	51.6
Total	466	97.7
Missing	11	2.3
Total with Missing	477	100.0

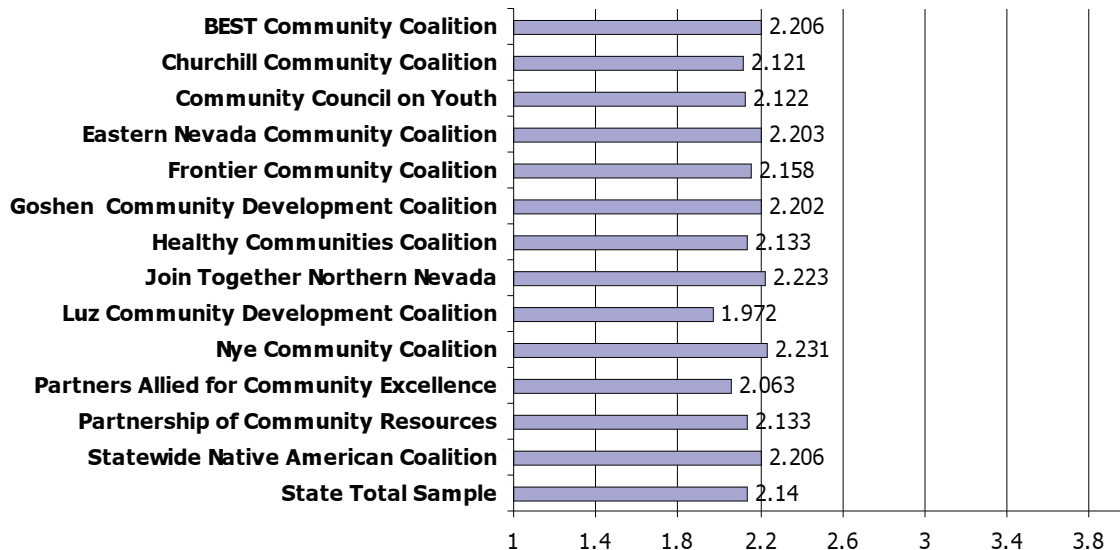
### Overall Perception of Risk

How does a community perceive risk? What is the perceived impact of alcohol use on a community? The graph below includes all risk items discussed above. It is a global measure of a community's perception of the risks associated with getting caught drinking if underage, drinking and driving, selling alcohol to minors and intoxicated patrons and harm to self from binge drinking.



## PERCEPTION OF RISK CONTINUED

Overall Perception of Risk Related to Alcohol



The state average of 2.14 indicates that respondents felt it was only somewhat likely that people experience consequences from underage drinking, getting caught drinking if underage, drinking and driving, selling alcohol to minors and intoxicated patrons and harm to self from binge drinking (the midpoint risk measure on this scale is 2.5; risk is very likely = 1, risk is very unlikely = 4).

## NORMS

Norms provide the context for behavior choices. Respondents were asked whether they agreed or disagreed that parents should not let their children or their children's friends who are under 18 years of age drink alcohol at home. Respondents used a five point rating from strongly agree to strongly disagree.

Rating	Number	Percent
Strongly agree	309	64.8
Agree	76	15.9
Neither agree nor disagree	28	5.9
Disagree	37	7.8
Strongly disagree	27	5.7
Total	477	100.0



## PRICING

Do pricing strategies increase retail sales? The table below shows whether respondents agree that they are more likely to buy alcohol from a store that advertises discount pricing on alcohol.

I don't drink alcohol	92	19.3
Strongly agree	53	11.1
Agree	58	12.2
Neither agree nor disagree	93	19.5
Disagree	85	17.8
Strongly disagree	91	19.1
Total	472	99.0
Missing	5	1.0
Total with Missing	477	100.0

## PROMOTION

How prominent is advertising for alcohol at public events? The information below reflects how often respondents see alcohol advertising at sporting and other events they might attend.

Rating	Number	Percent
I don't attend these events	31	6.5
A lot	213	44.7
Sometimes	161	33.8
Never	60	12.6
Total	465	97.5
Missing	12	2.5
Total with Missing	477	100.0

## ENFORCEMENT OF ALCOHOL LAWS

What is the perception of enforcement of alcohol laws in Nevada? Should sobriety checkpoints be a regular part of police activity? Respondents were asked if they agree that police should conduct regular sobriety checkpoints to detect drinking and driving.





## ENFORCEMENT OF ALCOHOL LAWS CONTINUED

The table below details their responses.

Rating	Number	Percent
Strongly agree	282	59.1
Agree	131	27.5
Neither agree nor disagree	29	6.1
Disagree	25	5.2
Strongly disagree	6	1.3
Total	473	99.2
Missing	4	.8
Total with Missing	477	100.0

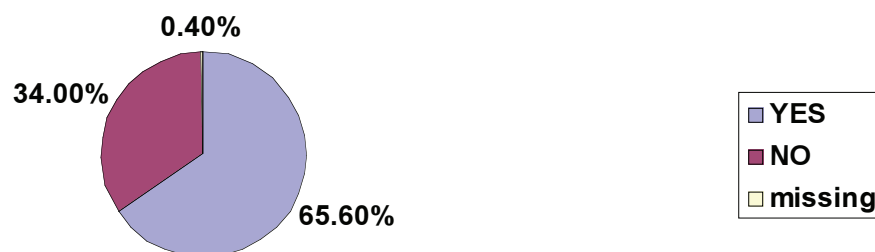
Are enforcement practices sufficient? The table below details respondent perception as to whether Nevada's enforcement of drinking and driving laws was appropriate, ranking from "too strict" to "not strict enough".

Rating	Number	Percent
Too strict	11	2.3
Not strict enough	137	28.7
Just about right	180	37.7
Total	328	68.8
Missing	149	31.2
Total with Missing	477	100.0

How prominent are police efforts in the community in dealing with drinking and driving?

The graphs below show whether respondents have heard or seen anything about police setting up sobriety checkpoints or other enforcement efforts to catch drivers who were driving while under the influence of alcohol, and whether the respondent has been arrested for DUI in the past year.

### Heard anything about alcohol law enforcement activities?





## ENFORCEMENT OF ALCOHOL LAWS CONTINUED

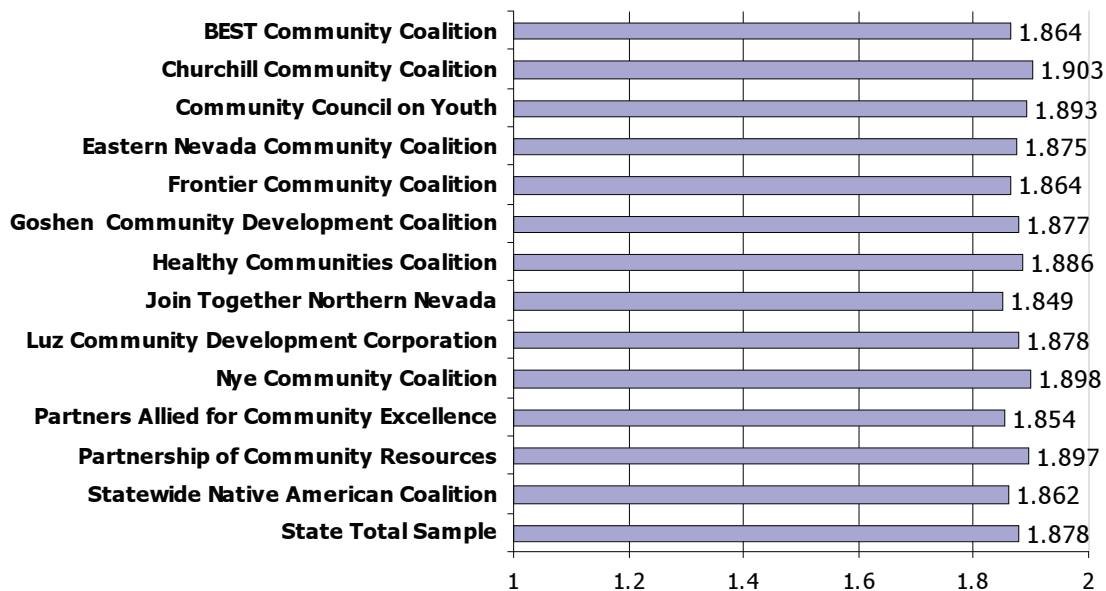
Have you been arrested for DWI in the past year?



## RETAIL ACCESS BY INTOXICATED PATRONS

Two items measured retail access issues related to sales to patrons already intoxicated. One question asked if the respondent had seen other people served alcohol when they were already intoxicated during the past 30 days and the other question asked if during the past 30 days the respondent had been served alcohol when they had already had too much to drink. These items were combined into a scale with 1 = yes and 2 = no. Lower scores (closer to 1) indicate that the respondents did not see or experience alcohol control measures through beverage servers or sales people, but instead observed alcohol being made readily available to intoxicated persons.

Retail Access by Intoxicated Adults





## ACCESS TO ALCOHOL FOR MINORS

Three items tapped access to alcohol issues for minors. The first question asked respondents (N=7 minors in the sample) how easy it is for them to get alcohol.

Difficulty	Number	Percent without Missing
Very difficult	1	14.3
Somewhat difficult	2	28.6
Somewhat easy	1	14.3
Very easy	3	42.9
Total	7	100.0
Missing	470	
Total with Missing	477	

This was followed by a question that asked the minors who responded how they got their alcohol.

Where	Number	Percent without Missing
I did not drink alcohol during the past 30 days	5	100.0
Missing	472	
Total with Missing	477	

**Was your ID checked during alcohol purchases in the past 30 days?**





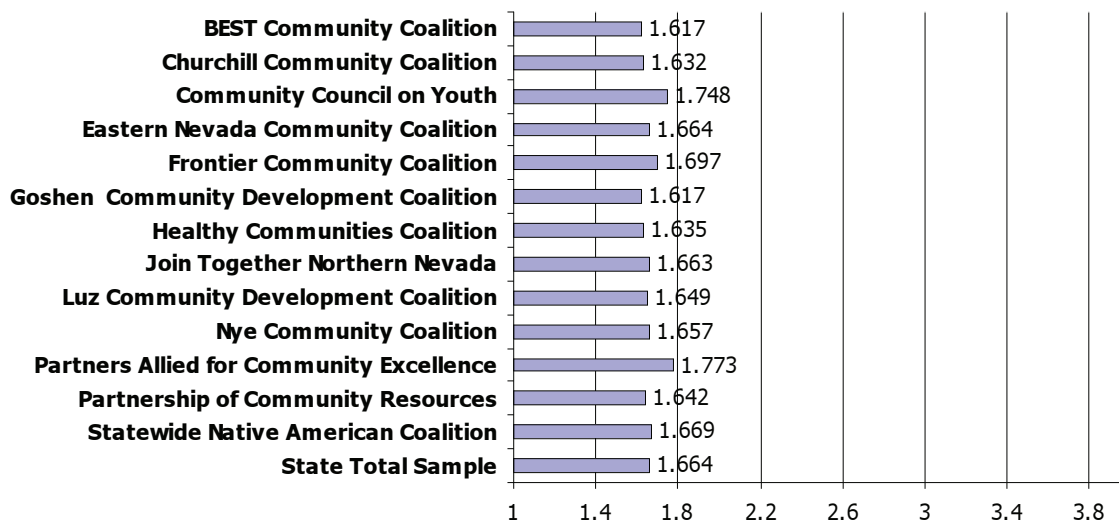
## SUPPORT FOR ALCOHOL POLICY

Five questions at the end of the interview measured respondents' attitudes (strongly favor to strongly oppose) regarding specific legislative and policy controls for alcohol. These questions included:

- Should advertisements for alcoholic beverages within our communities be restricted to making drinking less appealing to kids?
- Alcohol companies often sponsor special events so that they can advertise and sell alcohol there. How strongly would you favor or oppose a recommendation to community planners that they refuse sponsorship by alcohol companies for events attended by teens?
- Increasing efforts to reduce underage drinking will cost money. In order to raise the money, how strongly do you favor or oppose an increase of 5 cents per drink in the tax on beer, wine, and liquor sold to pay for programs for prevention of underage drinking and to increase alcohol prevention and treatment programs?
- Would you favor or oppose laws in Nevada that make it easier for adults to be held liable if they alcohol to a teenager and then someone gets hurt?
- Would you favor or oppose laws or ordinances in your community that penalize adults for hosting underage drinking parties?

These items were combined into an attitude about alcohol policy scale based on respondent ratings with 1 = strongly favor and 4 = strongly oppose.

**Attitudes About Alcohol Policy and Control Measures**

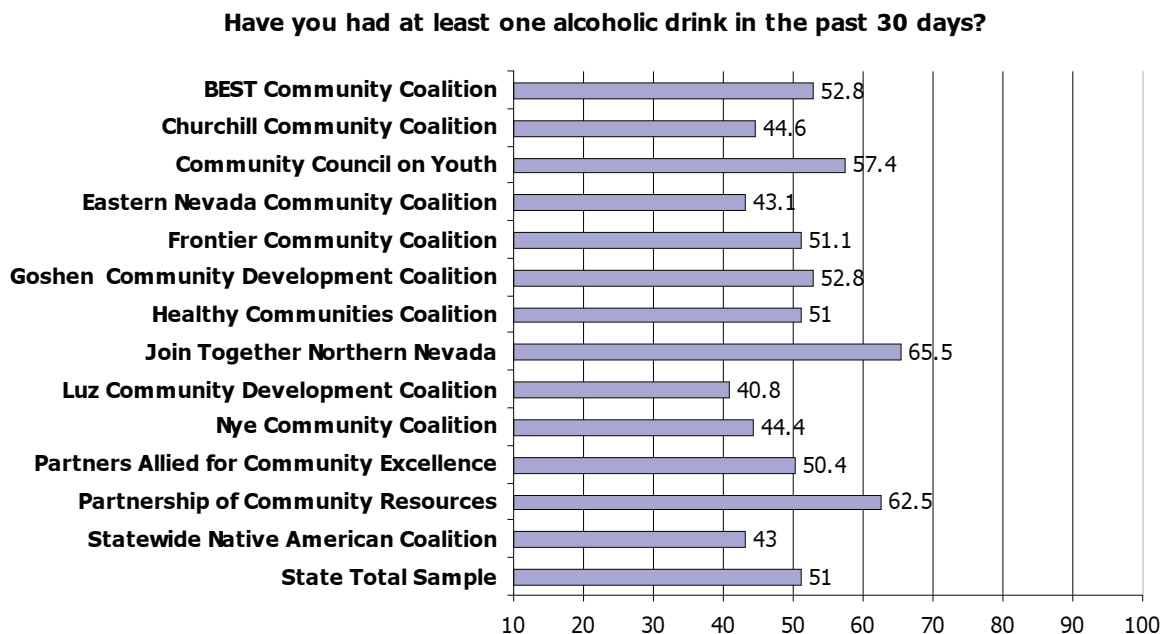




## ALCOHOL USE

The average age of first use for alcohol in the statewide telephone sample was 15.8 years. Respondents reported started drinking as early as infancy and as late as 55 years. The question asked respondents to report on age of first use for drinking more “than a sip or two” of alcohol.

Respondents were asked if they had at least one alcoholic drink in the past 30 days. This will provide an indication of norms around drinking and acceptance of alcohol, in general, for particular communities. As is evident in the resulting graph below, that displays the results from all coalition areas, there is a large variance among the regions and populations of the state.



Respondents also were asked to report on how many days per week or per month during the past 30 days they had at least one drink of any alcoholic beverage.

Number of days per week	Number	Percent
1	36	35.6
2	20	19.8
3	16	15.8
4	10	9.9
5	6	5.9
6	1	1.0
7	12	11.9
Total	101	100.0



**ALCOHOL USE** CONTINUED

Number of days per month	Number	Percent
1	33	27.3
2	18	14.9
3	20	16.5
4	9	7.4
5	5	4.1
6	7	5.8
7	3	2.5
10	4	3.3
14	1	0.8
15	3	2.5
20	5	4.1
21	1	0.8
25	2	1.7
28	1	0.8
29	1	0.8
30	8	6.6
Total	121	100.0

Respondents also were asked how many drinks they have on average when they drank during the past 30 days. For the entire sample the average was 2.4 and the range was from 0 (none) to 50 drinks.

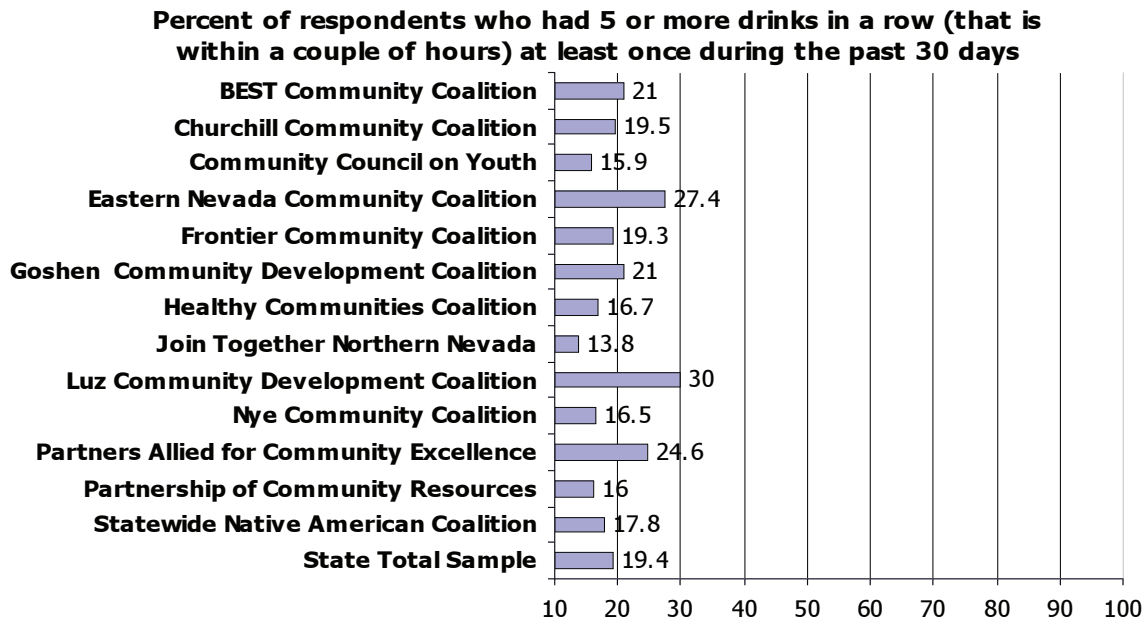
During the past 30 days on the days that you drank, how many drinks did you drink on average?

Number of Drinks	Number	Percent
0	2	.4
1	101	21.2
2	65	13.6
3	24	5.0
4	9	1.9
5	4	.8
6	6	1.3
7	4	.8
8	2	.4
10	1	.2
30	1	.2
50	1	.2
Total	220	46.1
Missing	257	53.9
Total with Missing	477	100.0



## ALCOHOL USE CONTINUED

The graph for the next question compares each coalition with the statewide percentage of respondents who said that they had had 5 or more drinks in a row at least once during the past 30 days. This is the traditional measure of binge drinking in a community. The average number of times for the statewide sample was .75 (less than 1) indicating that most respondents (N=2576) denied any drinking occasions during the past 30 days where they drank 5 or more drinks in a row.

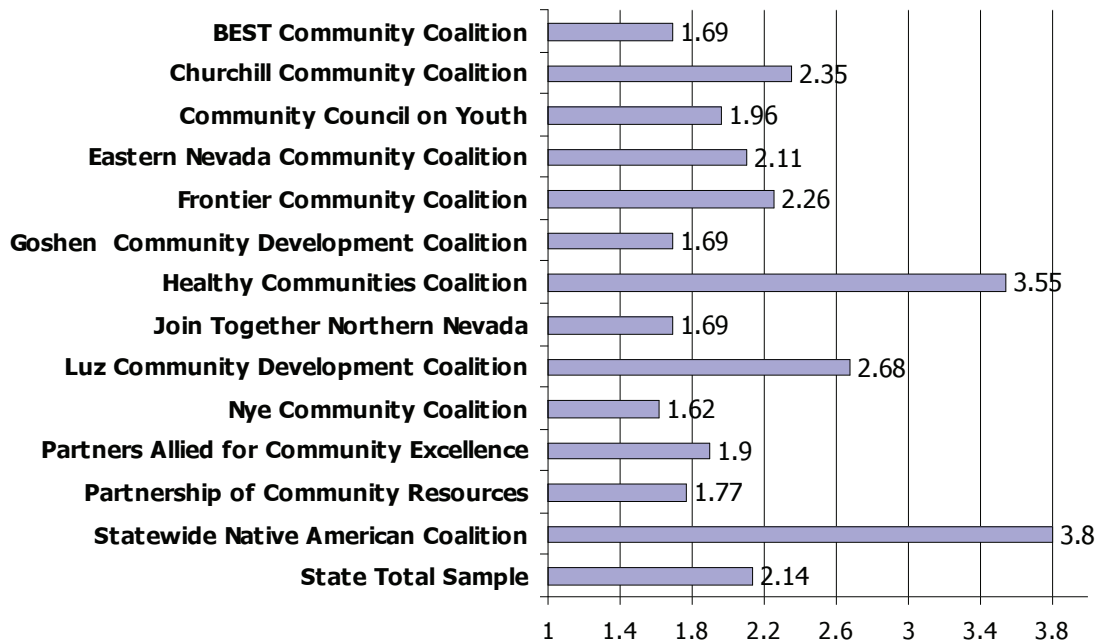




## ALCOHOL USE CONTINUED

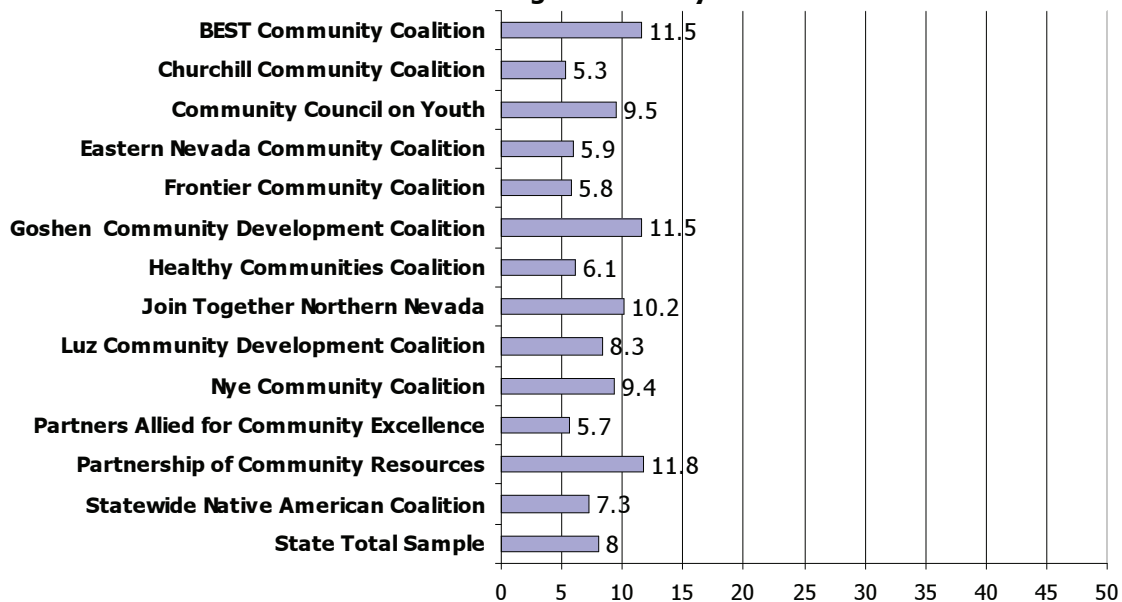
The next graph provides a comparison among the state sample and the coalitions of the average number of drinks consumed the last time the respondent drank and drove.

**Average number of drinks you had last time you drank and drove**



This next graph compares each coalition area with the statewide sample for the percentage of respondents who said yes to the question about whether they had ridden with someone else who had been drinking during the past 30 days.

**Percent Respondents who rode in a car driven by someone who had been drinking--last 30 days**







## TOBACCO USE

The first question on tobacco use asked respondents whether anyone at home smoked cigarettes.

**Tobacco use in the home**



The next question asked respondents whether they had smoked 100 cigarettes in their entire lives. One pack contains 20 cigarettes.

**Ever smoked 100 cigarettes**



The next question asked smokers if they smoked every day, some days, or not at all. The largest portion of respondents never smoked.

	Number	Percent
Every day	98	20.5
Some days	18	3.8
Not at all	159	33.3
Total	275	57.7
Missing	202	42.3
Total with Missing	477	100.0



## TOBACCO USE CONTINUED

Finally, respondents were asked how many cigarettes a day they smoked. A total of 276 respondents said they smoked and the minimum number of cigarettes anyone reported smoking on a daily basis was 0 (none) and the maximum number of cigarettes was 45. The average number of cigarettes smoked was 15.53 (less than one pack).

## MARIJUANA LEGALIZATION

How strongly do you favor or oppose the legalization of marijuana?

Rating	Number	Percent
Strongly favor	95	19.9
Somewhat favor	55	11.5
Somewhat oppose	63	13.2
Strongly oppose	251	52.6
Total	464	97.3
Missing	13	2.7
Total with Missing	477	100.0

## DRUG USE

Drug Item	State Number	State Percent or Average	Coalition Number	Coalition Percent
Average # Times used Marijuana in the last 12 months	229	.96	29	.72
Ever used marijuana (percent yes)	1464	33.2	178	37.3
Average # Times used Stimulants in the last 12 months	66	.21	9	.15
Ever used Stimulants (percent yes)	588	12.9	80	16.8
Did your use of stimulants include methamphetamine	329	7.1	48	10.1
How many times in the last 12 months have you used methamphetamines	33	1.70	4	1.15
Average # Times used Cocaine in the last 12 months	45	.07	2	.01
Ever used Cocaine (percent yes)	614	13.4	79	16.6



**DRUG USE** CONTINUED

Average # Times used Hallucinogens in the last 12 months	50	.09	3	.04
Ever used Hallucinogens (percent yes)	500	10.9	62	13.0
Average # Times used Sedatives in the last 12 months	92	.32	10	.37
Ever used Sedatives (percent yes)	198	4.4	31	6.5
Average # Times used Opiates in the last 12 months	35	.09	4	.20
Ever used Opiates (percent yes)	162	3.5	26	5.5
Average # Times used Heroin in the last 12 months	58	.83	0	.00
Ever used Heroin (percent yes)	58	29.4	12	2.5
Average # Times used other prescription drugs in the last 12 months	95	.19	3	.04
Ever used other prescription drugs (percent yes)	134	2.9	17	3.6



## NEVADA COMMUNITY CONVENIENCE SURVEY: DATA COLLECTED BY THE HEALTHY COMMUNITIES COALITION OF LYON AND STOREY COUNTIES, SERVING LYON, MINERAL, AND STOREY COUNTIES

The Nevada statewide convenience survey consisted of a sample of individuals selected by coalition members from each of ten geographic regions of the state represented by the state's substance abuse prevention coalitions, and a sample of Native American individuals from the state's many Native American communities. The ten regions constitute the entire geographic area of Nevada. These regions range in size from one county to three counties. The multi-county coalition areas of the state reflect contiguous groupings of counties with small populations.

There are a total of thirteen coalitions serving persons in Nevada, with their coverage areas shown in the table below. Each of these coalitions collected surveys for this data project. Each coalition identified populations or neighborhoods and collection strategies that would provide the best community input from individuals for their planning purposes. The Statewide Native American Coalition utilized a slightly altered version of this instrument. Four coalitions also collected data from youth using a survey tailored for that age group. All of those results, as well as the aggregated statewide data, are reported separately.

<b>Nevada Coalition</b>	<b>County/ -ies (or communities) in coverage area</b>
BEST Community Coalition	Clark County
Churchill Community Coalition	Churchill County
Community Council on Youth	Carson City
Eastern Nevada Community Coalition	Eureka, Lincoln, and White Pine Counties
Frontier Community Coalition	Humboldt, Lander, and Pershing Counties
Goshen Community Development Coalition	Clark County
Healthy Communities Coalition	Lyon, Storey, and Mineral Counties
Join Together Northern Nevada	Washoe County
Luz Community Development Coalition	Hispanic community of Clark County
Nye Community Coalition	Esmeralda and Nye Counties
Partners Allied for Community Excellence	Elko County
Partnership of Community Resources	Douglas County
Statewide Native American Coalition	Twenty-seven tribal communities across state and urban area Native Americans

A total of 9,162 surveys was collected utilizing the three survey instruments (community – 6,450, Native American – 1,253, and youth – 1,459), exceeding the total target twofold. This report describes the community instruments collected by the Healthy Communities Coalition serving Lyon, Storey and Mineral Counties.



## DEMOGRAPHICS

### Coalition

Coalition	Number	Percent
Healthy Communities Community Coalition	405	100.0

### What County do you live in?

County	Number	Percent
Douglas	1	.2
Lyon	313	77.3
Mineral	54	13.3
Storey	37	9.1
Total	405	100.0

Respondents also identified their zip codes. This information is included in the Appendix for the entire sample.

### What is your age?

Age Category	Number	Percent
15-17	99	24.4
18-20	36	8.9
21-24	27	6.7
25-30	36	8.9
31-35	39	9.6
36-40	29	7.2
41-50	66	16.3
51-60	37	9.1
61-70	22	5.4
71+	10	2.5
Total	401	99.0

### Male/Female

Gender	Number	Percent
Male	151	37.3
Female	247	61.0
Total	398	98.3
Missing	7	1.7
Total with Missing	405	100.0



## DEMOGRAPHICS CONTINUED

Respondents could mark multiple categories for race. The following tables and narrative describe the racial composition of the sample.

Are you Hispanic or Latino?

	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Yes	35	8.6

Respondents who marked White

	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Yes	349	86.2

Respondents who marked American Indian

	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Yes	37	9.1

Respondents who marked Asian

	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Yes	2	.5

Respondents who marked Black or African American

	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Yes	7	1.7

Respondents who marked Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander

	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Yes	2	.5

Respondents who marked Alaska Native

	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Yes	2	.5

Respondents who marked Other

	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Yes	3	.7

Respondents who marked the other category also could write down their racial background. The Appendix includes the responses of these community members.

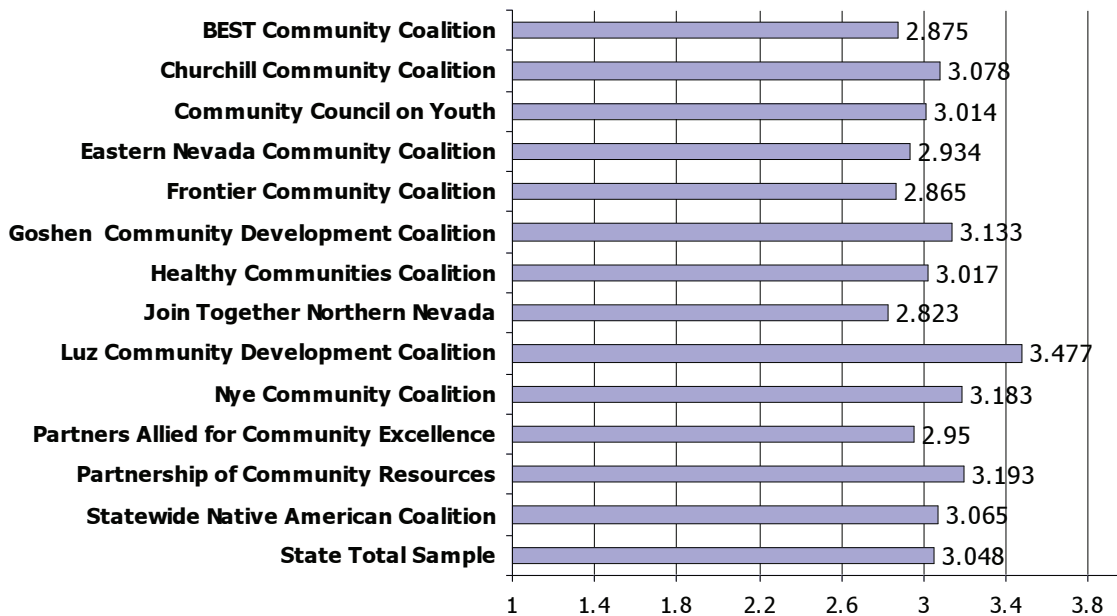


## NORMS

Respondents were asked how wrong most people in their community think it is to binge drink and how wrong most community people think it is for underage youth (15-20 years) to drink. Both these questions were rated using a scale from "very wrong" = 4 to "not wrong at all" = 1. Higher scores on the scale comprised of these items (average scores were calculated) indicated the group thought it was very wrong. Scores ranged from 1 to 4 after the average score was calculated.

The average score on the scale about drinking norms was 3.05 indicating that the group thinks that it is wrong to binge drink and for underage youth to drink, but it is not considered very wrong.

### Social / Community Norms



### Social Community Norms

Rating	Number	Percent
Not wrong at all	9	2.2
1.50	24	5.9
A little wrong	53	13.1
2.50	51	12.6
Wrong	85	21.0
3.50	81	20.0
Very wrong	99	24.4
Total	402	99.3
Missing	3	.7
Total with Missing	405	100.0



## NORMS CONTINUED

The percentages for each response for the question included in the scale, "How wrong would people in your community think it is to binge drink?"

Rating	Number	Percent
Not wrong at all	28	6.9
A little wrong	103	25.4
Wrong	145	35.8
Very Wrong	122	30.1
Total	398	98.3
Missing	7	1.7
Total with Missing	405	100.0

The percentages for each response to the question, "How wrong do people in your community think it is for underage youth to drink?"

Rating	Number	Percent
Not wrong at all	20	4.9
A little wrong	83	20.5
Wrong	117	28.9
Very Wrong	173	42.7
Total	393	97.0
Missing	12	3.0
Total with Missing	405	100.0

The next question also was rated using a four-point scale but the scale was rated from "strongly disagree" = 1 to "strongly agree" = 4. The average score on this question for the group was 2.21.

Underage drinking is a rite of passage and not likely to change

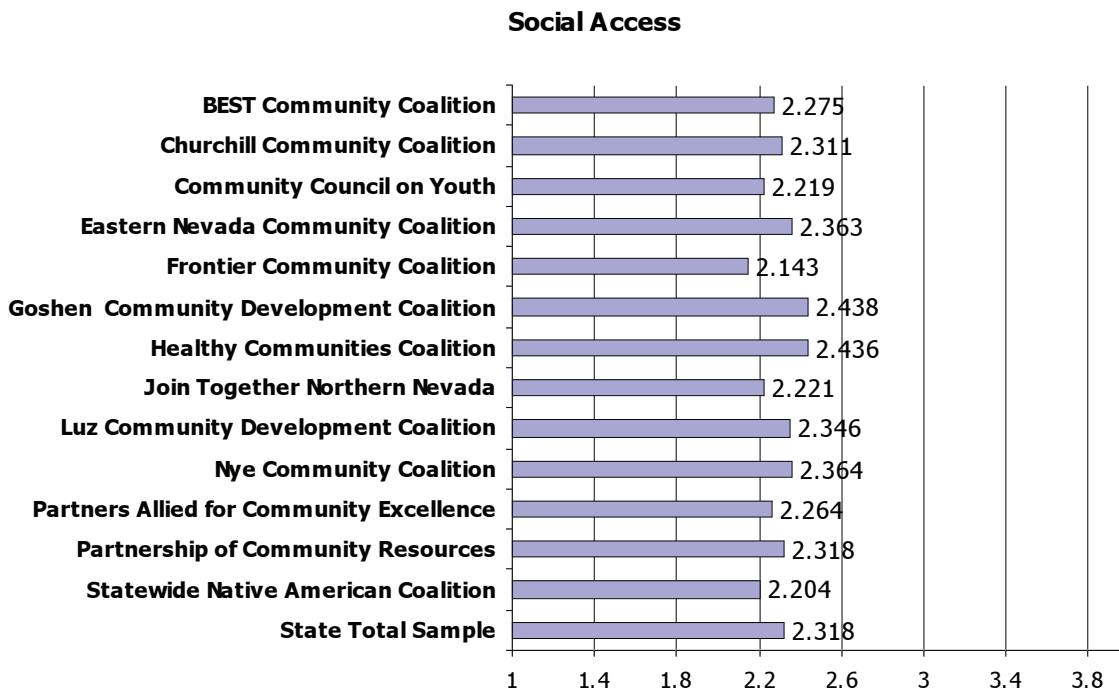
Rating	Number	Percent
Strongly Disagree	87	21.5
Disagree	114	28.1
Agree	118	29.1
Strongly Agree	21	5.2
Total	340	84.0
Missing	65	16.0
Total with Missing	405	100.0





## SOCIAL ACCESS

Social access included items that asked respondents about how youth acquire alcohol and focused on access from family, parents, strangers, and friends. The first scale is a composite of responses to the question about how easy or difficult it is for youth to alcohol from older siblings, parents, friends, and adults / strangers. Each source was rated separately using the scale 1 = "very easy" to 4 = "very difficult". The responses for these ratings were added together and divided by 4 to develop a social access scale with scores that ranged from 1 to 4.



Mean Scale: Social Access

Rating	Number	Percent
1.00 very easy	20	4.9
1.25	14	3.5
1.33	1	.2
1.50	24	5.9
1.75	23	5.7
2.00 easy	74	18.3
2.25	45	11.1
2.33	1	.2
2.50	45	11.1
2.75	32	7.9
3.00 difficult	49	12.1
3.25	18	4.4



**SOCIAL ACCESS** CONTINUED

<b>Rating</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
3.50	13	3.2
3.75	5	1.2
4.00 very difficult	32	7.9
Total	396	97.8
Missing	9	2.2
Total with Missing	405	100.0

The four items that were used to construct the scale above are included in the next four tables.

How easy or difficult is it for underage youth to obtain alcohol from the following people in your community? Older siblings

<b>Rating</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Very easy	83	20.5
Easy	166	41.0
Difficult	83	20.5
Very difficult	60	14.8
Total	392	96.8
Missing	13	3.2
Total with Missing	405	100.0

How easy or difficult is it for underage youth to obtain alcohol from parents?

<b>Rating</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Very easy	32	7.9
Easy	93	23.0
Difficult	141	34.8
Very difficult	106	26.2
Total	372	91.9
Missing	33	8.1
Total with Missing	405	100.0

How easy or difficult is it for underage youth to obtain alcohol from friends?

<b>Rating</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Very easy	114	28.1
Easy	155	38.3
Difficult	65	16.0
Very difficult	39	9.6
Total	373	92.1
Missing	32	7.9
Total with Missing	405	100.0



## SOCIAL ACCESS CONTINUED

How easy or difficult is it for underage youth to obtain alcohol from adults / strangers?

Rating	Number	Percent
Very easy	61	15.1
Easy	119	29.4
Difficult	125	30.9
Very difficult	68	16.8
Total	373	92.1
Missing	32	7.9
Total with Missing	405	100.0

The next three tables provide additional data about underage access to alcohol.

How easy or difficult do you think it would be for underage youth to get beer, wine coolers, or liquor from home without their parents knowing it?

Rating	Number	Percent
Very easy	66	16.3
Easy	207	51.1
Difficult	98	24.2
Very difficult	31	7.7
Total	402	99.3
Missing	3	.7
Total with Missing	405	100.0

How often do you think parents in your community provide alcohol at parties their children host?

Rating	Number	Percent
Never	67	16.5
Sometimes, but not that often	231	57.0
Often	75	18.5
Very often	18	4.4
Total	391	96.5
Missing	14	3.5
Total with Missing	405	100.0

When you think about underage youth, where do you think they usually obtain alcohol?

Item	Number	Percent
Friends	296	73.1
Parents	76	18.8
Strangers	64	15.8
Other Family members	76	18.8



This table should be understood in the context of the entire sample of individuals who completed the survey. This table, and the one that follows under Retail Access, are built from one question that asked about multiple sources of alcohol, some social, some retail. Respondents could choose more than one response, so the responses total to more than 100%. The key observation here is that most respondents believe social sources, especially friends, are the primary source of alcohol for underage youth.

## RETAIL ACCESS

When you think about underage youth, where do you think they usually obtain alcohol?

Item	Number	Percent
a liquor store	50	12.3
a bar	15	3.7
a restaurant	12	3.0
a grocery store	29	7.2
a convenience store	45	11.1

Along with the preceding table, this table is constructed from the question that allowed multiple responses about access to alcohol by underage youth, and the responses from the two tables exceed 100%. Based on this question, a few types of retail establishments are considered retail sources of alcohol for youth. However, in the context of the previous table, it is clear that social sources are viewed as the primary source of alcohol for underage youth.

How well does your community monitor the location of alcohol outlets and bars?

Rating	Number	Percent
Not at all well	45	11.1
Not well	92	22.7
Sort of well	132	32.6
Very well	70	17.3
Total	339	83.7
Missing	66	16.3
Total with Missing	405	100.0

Those serving alcohol in my community are properly trained to do so

Rating	Number	Percent
Strongly Disagree	51	12.6
Disagree	117	28.9
Agree	140	34.6
Strongly Agree	26	6.4
Total	334	82.5
Missing	71	17.5
Total with Missing	405	100.0

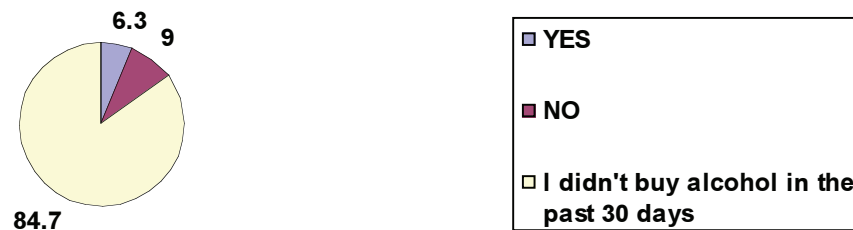


## RETAIL ACCESS CONTINUED

The next tables were answered by the portion of the sample that was under 21 years of age (minors).

During the past 30 days, if you bought alcohol at a store such as a grocery store, liquor store, convenience store, or gas station, did the person check your ID?

### ID check at retail sales source



During the past 30 days, did anyone ever refuse to sell you alcohol because of your age?

Option	Number	Percent without Missing
I did not try to buy alcohol in the past 30 days	94	85.5
Yes, someone refused to sell me alcohol because of my age	9	8.2
No, my age did not keep me from buying alcohol	7	6.4
Total	110	100.0
Missing	295	
Total with Missing	405	

How many stores do you know of that would sell you alcohol without asking you for ID or proof of age?

Number of stores	Number	Percent without Missing
0	42	56.0
1	5	6.7
2	11	14.7
3	6	8.0
4	2	2.7
5	3	4.0
6	1	1.3
7	2	2.7
9	1	1.3
10	1	1.3
20	1	1.3



## RETAIL ACCESS CONTINUED

Number of stores	Number	Percent without Missing
Total	75	100.0
Missing	330	
Total with Missing	405	

## PERCEPTION OF RISK

If you were to drink and drive, what do you think would happen to you?

Item	Number	Percent
The police would catch me.	198	48.9
I would get a ticket and pay a fine.	106	26.2
I would go to jail for a night.	142	35.1
Nothing would happen to me.	29	7.2
Anything else?	24	5.9

For "anything else", respondents suggested:

- Have to go to AA meetings
- Accident
- Community service
- Die
- DWI
- Embarrassed
- Get my parents in trouble
- Grounded
- Higher insurance
- Hurt somebody else
- Impound car
- Jail
- Lose job
- Lose license
- Mom would kill me
- Probation
- Public humiliation
- Suspend license.

Respondents were also asked if they agreed that law enforcement does very little to stop underage drinking. This item was scored using the "strongly disagree" = 1 to "strongly agree" = 4 rating.



## PERCEPTION OF RISK CONTINUED

Law enforcement does very little to stop underage drinking.

Rating	Number	Percent
Strongly Disagree	71	17.5
Disagree	158	39.0
Agree	88	21.7
Strongly Agree	23	5.7
Total	340	84.0
Missing	65	16.0
Total with Missing	405	100.0

## PROMOTION

Two items studied promotion. Respondents rated these using four point scales with 1 = "not at all well" or "strongly disagree" and 4 = "very well" or "strongly agree".

How well does your community monitor the location of alcohol advertising?

Rating	Number	Percent
Not at all well	47	11.6
Not well	97	24.0
Sort of well	155	38.3
Very well	44	10.9
Total	343	84.7
Missing	62	15.3
Total with Missing	405	100.0

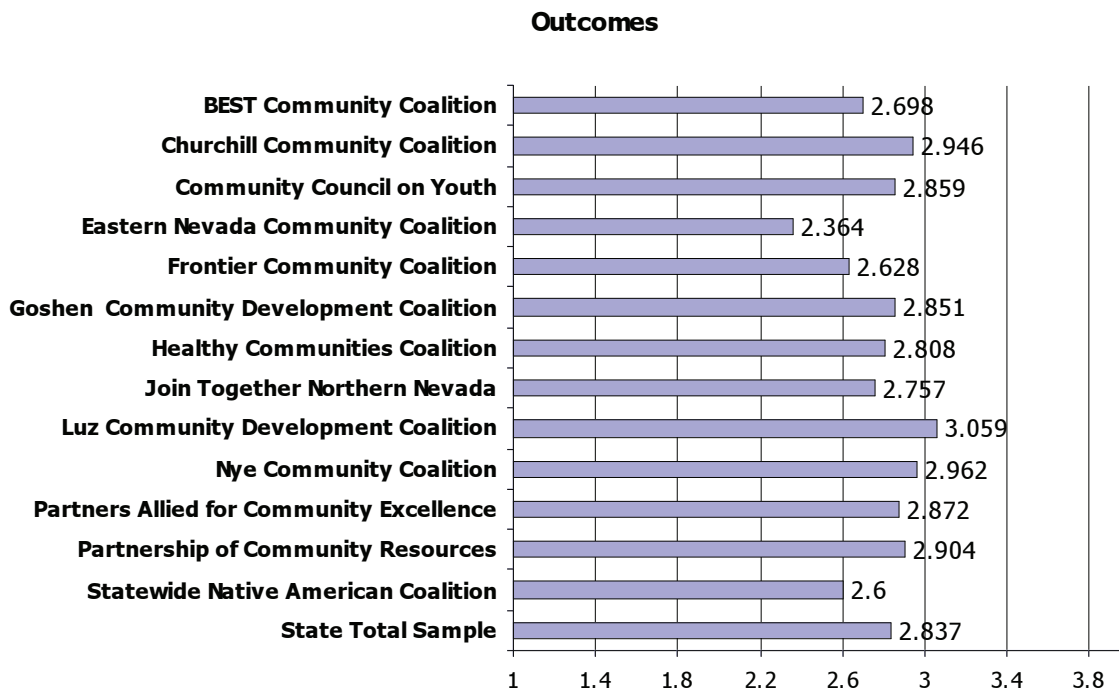
Alcohol advertising should not be allowed at events attended by children such as sporting events or community celebrations.

Rating	Number	Percent
Strongly Disagree	39	9.6
Disagree	98	24.2
Agree	97	24.0
Strongly Agree	108	26.7
Total	342	84.4
Missing	63	15.6
Total with Missing	405	100.0



## OUTCOMES

A scale was developed using three questions with the answer ratings that ranged from 1= "not a problem" to 4 = "a serious problem". The three questions asked how serious a problem underage drinking is at unsupervised, informal gatherings in the community; how serious a problem alcohol related motor vehicle crashes are in the community; and how serious a problem drinking and driving is in the community. The average score for the scale was 2.8 indicating the respondents think these problems are slightly more than "somewhat of a problem". Responses to individual responses are included in the appendix.



## Serious Problem scale responses

Rating	Number	Percent
1.00 Not a problem at all	7	1.7
1.33	10	2.5
1.50	1	.2
1.67	17	4.2
2.00 Somewhat of a problem	53	13.1
2.33	39	9.6
2.50	2	.5
2.67	72	17.8
3.00 Serious problem	69	17.0
3.33	48	11.9
3.50	3	.7
3.67	39	9.6
4.00 Very serious problem	39	9.6





## OUTCOMES CONTINUED

Rating	Number	Percent
Total	399	98.5
Missing	6	1.5
Total with Missing	405	100.0

The next three tables provide a breakdown of the responses to the three questions that were used to construct the outcomes scale in the graph above.

How serious a problem is alcohol consumption by underage youth at unsupervised, informal gatherings in your community?

Rating	Number	Percent
Not a problem at all	21	5.2
Somewhat of a problem	118	29.1
Serious problem	150	37.0
Very serious problem	99	24.4
Total	388	95.8
Missing	17	4.2
Total with Missing	405	100.0

How serious a problem are alcohol related motor vehicle crashes in your community?

Rating	Number	Percent
Not a problem at all	30	7.4
Somewhat of a problem	138	34.1
Serious problem	130	32.1
Very serious problem	85	21.0
Total	383	94.6
Missing	22	5.4
Total with Missing	405	100.0

How much do you think that drinking and driving is a problem for your community?

Rating	Number	Percent
Not a problem at all	25	6.2
Somewhat of a problem	115	28.4
Serious problem	138	34.1
Very serious problem	115	28.4
Total	393	97.0
Missing	12	3.0
Total with Missing	405	100.0



## OUTCOMES CONTINUED

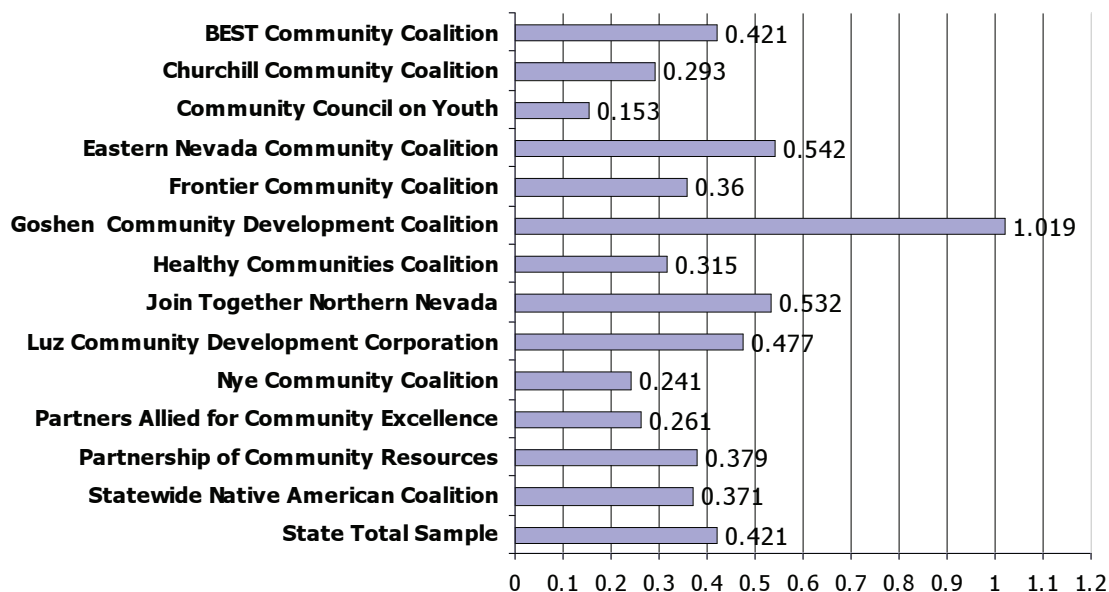
The next outcomes question asked respondents to identify the percentage of youth under 21 years of age who drank alcohol during the past 30 days. Percentages ranged from 0 to 100 with approximately 11% of the sample saying 50% and 7% of the sample identifying either 20 or 30%. The average percentage identified by the group overall was 57.11%. A little over 1% of the sample said that 0% (none) of underage youth in the area drank alcohol during the past 30 days. For a complete list of the number of respondents who chose each percentage as a response, see the Appendix.

If you drink alcohol, during the past 30 days, on how many days did you have 5 or more drinks of alcohol in a row?

Number of days	Number	Percent	Percent without Missing
0 days	222	54.8	67.7
1 day	34	8.4	10.4
2 days	16	4.0	4.9
3-5 days	20	4.9	6.1
6-9 days	9	2.2	2.7
10-19 days	15	3.7	4.6
20 or more days	12	3.0	3.7
Total	328	81.0	100.0
Missing	77	19.0	
Total with Missing	405	100.0	

The average number of days for this question was .942. However, 106 or 32% reported binge drinking during the previous thirty days.

### How many times did you drink and drive in the past 30 days?





## OUTCOMES CONTINUED

Across the state there is a great deal of variability in the responses for this question. For some areas, the average number of times is close to 0 (Community Council on Youth, .153) while for other regions, the average number of times is greater than once a month that respondents said they drank and drove (Goshen, 1.019).

If you drink, during the past 30 days, how many times did you drive a car or other vehicle when you had been drinking alcohol?

Number of times	Number	Percent
0 times	279	68.9
1 time	22	5.4
2 or 3 times	20	4.9
4 or 5 times	5	1.2
6 or more times	7	1.7
Total	333	82.2
Missing	72	17.8
Total with Missing	405	100.0

The average number of times during the past 30 days was .31 (less than 1). Of those who responded affirmatively, 54 or 16.2% reported that they had driven a car at least once when they had been drinking.



## NEVADA COMMUNITY CONVENIENCE SURVEY DATA COLLECTED FROM LYON COUNTY, OF THE HEALTHY COMMUNITIES COALITION

The Nevada statewide convenience survey consisted of a sample of individuals selected by coalition members from each of ten geographic regions of the state represented by the state's substance abuse prevention coalitions, and a sample of Native American individuals from the state's many Native American communities. The ten regions constitute the entire geographic area of Nevada. These regions range in size from one county to three counties. The multi-county coalition areas of the state reflect contiguous groupings of counties with small populations.

There are a total of thirteen coalitions serving persons in Nevada, with their coverage areas shown in the table below. Each of these coalitions collected surveys for this data project. Each coalition identified populations or neighborhoods and collection strategies that would provide the best community input from individuals for their planning purposes. The Statewide Native American Coalition utilized a slightly altered version of this instrument. Four coalitions also collected data from youth using a survey tailored for that age group. All of those results, as well as the aggregated statewide data, are reported separately.

<b>Nevada Coalition</b>	<b>County/ -ies (or communities) in coverage area</b>
BEST Community Coalition	Clark County
Churchill Community Coalition	Churchill County
Community Council on Youth	Carson City
Eastern Nevada Community Coalition	Eureka, Lincoln, and White Pine Counties
Frontier Community Coalition	Humboldt, Lander, and Pershing Counties
Goshen Community Development Coalition	Clark County
Healthy Communities Coalition	Lyon, Storey, and Mineral Counties
Join Together Northern Nevada	Washoe County
Luz Community Development Coalition	Hispanic community of Clark County
Nye Community Coalition	Esmeralda and Nye Counties
Partners Allied for Community Excellence	Elko County
Partnership of Community Resources	Douglas County
Statewide Native American Coalition	Twenty-seven tribal communities across state and urban area Native Americans

A total of 9,162 surveys was collected utilizing the three survey instruments (community – 6,450, Native American – 1,253, and youth – 1,459), exceeding the total target twofold. This report describes the community instruments collected by the Healthy Communities Coalition and others for residents of Lyon County.



## DEMOGRAPHICS

### Coalition

Coalition	Number	Percent
Community Council on Youth	5	1.6
Healthy Communities Community Coalition	313	97.5
Join Together Northern Nevada	3	.9
Total	321	100.0

### What County do you live in?

County	Number	Percent
Lyon	321	100.0
Total	321	100.0

Respondents also identified their zip codes. This information is included in the Appendix for the entire sample.

### What is your age?

Age Category	Number	Percent
15-17	79	24.6
18-20	33	10.3
21-24	21	6.5
25-30	27	8.4
31-35	31	9.7
36-40	22	6.9
41-50	53	16.5
51-60	24	7.5
61-70	21	6.5
71+	8	2.5
Total	319	99.4

### Male/Female

Gender	Number	Percent
Male	120	37.4
Female	196	61.1
Total	316	98.4
Missing	5	1.6
Total with Missing	321	100.0



## DEMOGRAPHICS CONTINUED

Respondents could mark multiple categories for race. The following tables and narrative describe the racial composition of the sample.

Are you Hispanic or Latino?

	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Yes	31	9.7

Respondents who marked White

	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Yes	289	90.0

Respondents who marked American Indian

	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Yes	13	4.0

Respondents who marked Asian

	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Yes	2	.6

Respondents who marked Black or African American

	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Yes	6	1.9

Respondents who marked Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander

	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Yes	2	.6

Respondents who marked Alaska Native

	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Yes	2	.6

Respondents who marked Other

	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Yes	3	.9

Respondents who marked the other category also could write down their racial background. The Appendix includes the responses of these community members.

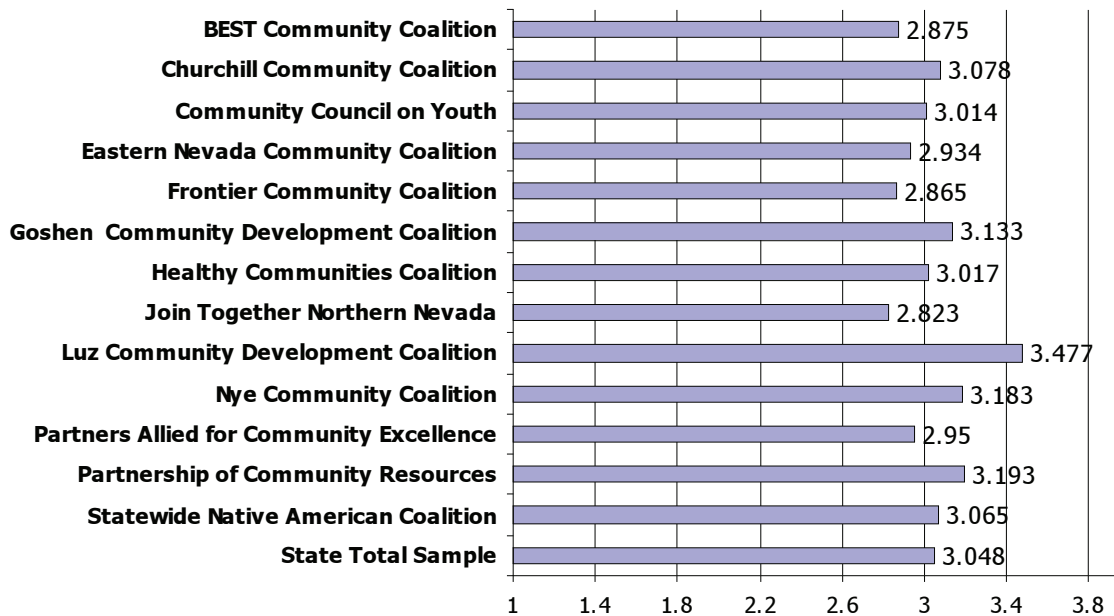


## NORMS

Respondents were asked how wrong most people in their community think it is to binge drink and how wrong most community people think it is for underage youth (15-20 years) to drink. Both these questions were rated using a scale from “very wrong” = 4 to “not wrong at all” = 1. Higher scores on the scale comprised of these items (average scores were calculated) indicated the group thought it was very wrong. Scores ranged from 1 to 4 after the average score was calculated.

The average score on the scale about drinking norms was 3.05 indicating that the group thinks that it is wrong to binge drink and for underage youth to drink, but it is not considered very wrong.

### Social / Community Norms



### Social Community Norms

Rating	Number	Percent
Not wrong at all	7	2.2
1.50	19	5.9
A little wrong	35	10.9
2.50	40	12.5
Wrong	68	21.2
3.50	63	19.6
Very wrong	87	27.1
Total	319	99.4
Missing	2	.6
Total with Missing	321	100.0



**NORMS** CONTINUED

The percentages for each response for the question included in the scale, "How wrong would people in your community think it is to binge drink?"

<b>Rating</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Not wrong at all	17	5.3
A little wrong	78	24.3
Wrong	115	35.8
Very Wrong	106	33.0
Total	316	98.4
Missing	5	1.6
Total with Missing	321	100.0

The percentages for each response to the question, "How wrong do people in your community think it is for underage youth to drink?"

<b>Rating</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Not wrong at all	18	5.6
A little wrong	62	19.3
Wrong	89	27.7
Very Wrong	145	45.2
Total	314	97.8
Missing	7	2.2
Total with Missing	321	100.0

The next question also was rated using a four-point scale but the scale was rated from "strongly disagree" = 1 to "strongly agree" = 4. The average score on this question for the group was 2.24.

Underage drinking is a rite of passage and not likely to change

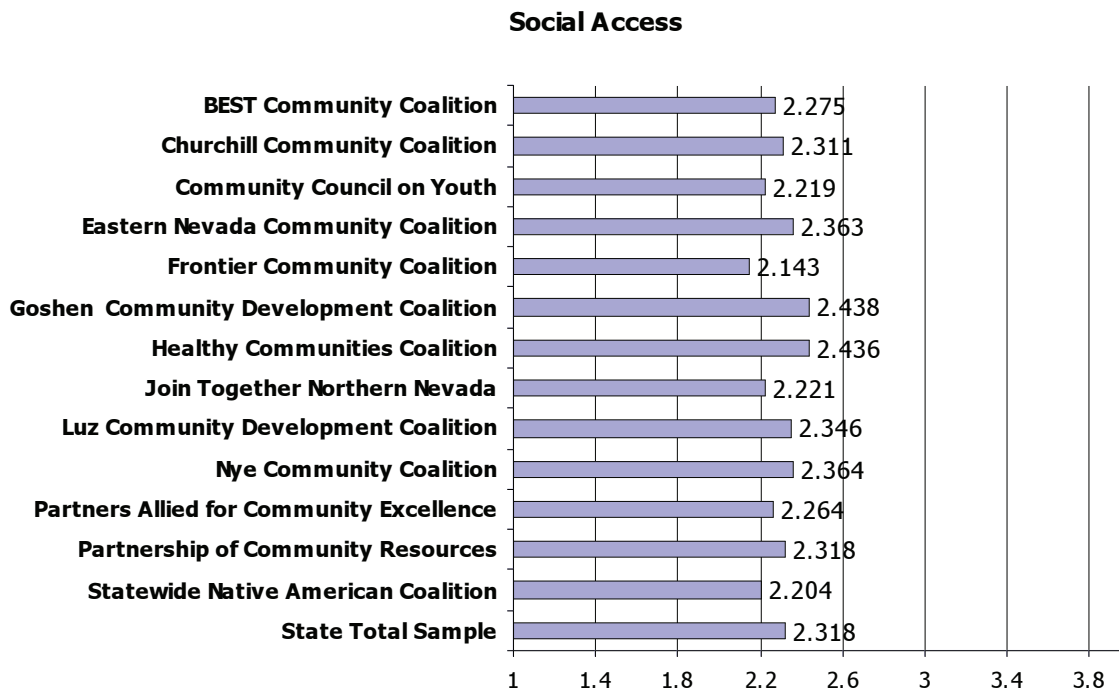
<b>Rating</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Strongly Disagree	66	20.6
Disagree	88	27.4
Agree	95	29.6
Strongly Agree	18	5.6
Total	267	83.2
Missing	54	16.8
Total with Missing	321	100.0





## SOCIAL ACCESS

Social access included items that asked respondents about how youth acquire alcohol and focused on access from family, parents, strangers, and friends. The first scale is a composite of responses to the question about how easy or difficult it is for youth to alcohol from older siblings, parents, friends, and adults / strangers. Each source was rated separately using the scale 1= "very easy" to 4 = "very difficult". The responses for these ratings were added together and divided by 4 to develop a social access scale with scores that ranged from 1 to 4.



Mean Scale: Social Access

Rating	Number	Percent
1.00 very easy	13	4.0
1.25	8	2.5
1.33	1	.3
1.50	17	5.3
1.75	17	5.3
2.00 easy	57	17.8
2.25	36	11.2
2.33	1	.3
2.50	34	10.6
2.75	27	8.4
3.00 difficult	42	13.1
3.25	18	5.6
3.50	10	3.1



**SOCIAL ACCESS** CONTINUED

<b>Rating</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
3.75	4	1.2
4.00 very difficult	29	9.0
Total	314	97.8
Missing	7	2.2
Total with Missing	321	100.0

The four items that were used to construct the scale above are included in the next four tables.

How easy or difficult is it for underage youth to obtain alcohol from the following people in your community? Older siblings

<b>Rating</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Very easy	60	18.7
Easy	128	39.9
Difficult	69	21.5
Very difficult	54	16.8
Total	311	96.9
Missing	10	3.1
Total with Missing	321	100.0

How easy or difficult is it for underage youth to obtain alcohol from parents?

<b>Rating</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Very easy	24	7.5
Easy	68	21.2
Difficult	115	35.8
Very difficult	89	27.7
Total	296	92.2
Missing	25	7.8
Total with Missing	321	100.0

How easy or difficult is it for underage youth to obtain alcohol from friends?

<b>Rating</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Very easy	82	25.5
Easy	120	37.4
Difficult	58	18.1
Very difficult	36	11.2
Total	296	92.2
Missing	25	7.8
Total with Missing	321	100.0



**SOCIAL ACCESS** CONTINUED

How easy or difficult is it for underage youth to obtain alcohol from adults / strangers?

<b>Rating</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Very easy	40	12.5
Easy	91	28.3
Difficult	104	32.4
Very difficult	60	18.7
Total	295	91.9
Missing	26	8.1
Total with Missing	321	100.0

The next three tables provide additional data about underage access to alcohol.

How easy or difficult do you think it would be for underage youth to get beer, wine coolers, or liquor from home without their parents knowing it?

<b>Rating</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Very easy	49	15.3
Easy	158	49.2
Difficult	86	26.8
Very difficult	26	8.1
Total	319	99.4
Missing	2	.6
Total with Missing	321	100.0

How often do you think parents in your community provide alcohol at parties their children host?

<b>Rating</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Never	48	15.0
Sometimes, but not that often	180	56.1
Often	66	20.6
Very often	15	4.7
Total	309	96.3
Missing	12	3.7
Total with Missing	321	100.0

When you think about underage youth, where do you think they usually obtain alcohol?

<b>Item</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Friends	230	71.7
Parents	58	18.1
Strangers	51	15.9
Other Family members	59	18.4

This table should be understood in the context of the entire sample of individuals who completed the survey. This table, and the one that follows under Retail Access, are built from one question that asked about multiple sources of alcohol, some social, some



retail. Respondents could choose more than one response, so the responses total to more than 100%. The key observation here is that most respondents believe social sources, especially friends, are the primary source of alcohol for underage youth.

## RETAIL ACCESS

When you think about underage youth, where do you think they usually obtain alcohol?

Item	Number	Percent
a liquor store	43	13.4
a bar	13	4.0
a restaurant	10	3.1
a grocery store	27	8.4
a convenience store	36	11.2

Along with the preceding table, this table is constructed from the question that allowed multiple responses about access to alcohol by underage youth, and the responses from the two tables exceed 100%. Based on this question, a few types of retail establishments are considered retail sources of alcohol for youth. However, in the context of the previous table, it is clear that social sources are viewed as the primary source of alcohol for underage youth.

How well does your community monitor the location of alcohol outlets and bars?

Rating	Number	Percent
Not at all well	33	10.3
Not well	71	22.1
Sort of well	104	32.4
Very well	60	18.7
Total	268	83.5
Missing	53	16.5
Total with Missing	321	100.0

Those serving alcohol in my community are properly trained to do so

Rating	Number	Percent
Strongly Disagree	39	12.1
Disagree	91	28.3
Agree	111	34.6
Strongly Agree	20	6.2
Total	261	81.3
Missing	60	18.7
Total with Missing	321	100.0



## RETAIL ACCESS CONTINUED

The next tables were answered by the portion of the sample that was under 21 years of age (minors).

During the past 30 days, if you bought alcohol at a store such as a grocery store, liquor store, convenience store, or gas station, did the person check your ID?

**ID check at retail sales source**



During the past 30 days, did anyone ever refuse to sell you alcohol because of your age?

Option	Number	Percent without Missing
I did not try to buy alcohol in the past 30 days	75	86.2
Yes, someone refused to sell me alcohol because of my age	5	5.7
No, my age did not keep me from buying alcohol	7	8.0
Total	87	100.0
Missing	234	
Total with Missing	321	

How many stores do you know of that would sell you alcohol without asking you for ID or proof of age?

Number of stores	Number	Percent without Missing
0	30	52.6
1	3	5.3
2	11	19.3
3	4	7.0
4	1	1.8
5	2	3.5
6	1	1.8
7	2	3.5
9	1	1.8
10	1	1.8
20	1	1.8



## RETAIL ACCESS CONTINUED

Number of stores	Number	Percent without Missing
Total	57	100.0
Missing	264	
Total with Missing	321	

## PERCEPTION OF RISK

If you were to drink and drive, what do you think would happen to you?

Item	Number	Percent
The police would catch me.	167	52.0
I would get a ticket and pay a fine.	83	25.9
I would go to jail for a night.	104	32.4
Nothing would happen to me.	17	5.3
Anything else?	23	7.2

For "anything else," respondents suggested:

- Have to go to AA meetings
- Accident
- Community service
- Die
- DWI
- Embarrassed
- Get my parents in trouble
- Grounded
- Higher insurance
- Hurt somebody else
- Impound car
- Jail
- Lose job
- Lose license
- Mom would kill me
- Probation
- Public humiliation
- Suspend license.

Respondents were also asked if they agreed that law enforcement does very little to stop underage drinking. This item was scored using the "strongly disagree" = 1 to "strongly agree" = 4 rating.



## PERCEPTION OF RISK CONTINUED

Law enforcement does very little to stop underage drinking.

Rating	Number	Percent
Strongly Disagree	57	17.8
Disagree	129	40.2
Agree	62	19.3
Strongly Agree	20	6.2
Total	268	83.5
Missing	53	16.5
Total with Missing	321	100.0

## PROMOTION

Two items studied promotion. Respondents rated these using four point scales with 1 = "not at all well" or "strongly disagree" and 4 = "very well" or "strongly agree".

How well does your community monitor the location of alcohol advertising?

Rating	Number	Percent
Not at all well	33	10.3
Not well	74	23.1
Sort of well	126	39.3
Very well	37	11.5
Total	270	84.1
Missing	51	15.9
Total with Missing	321	100.0

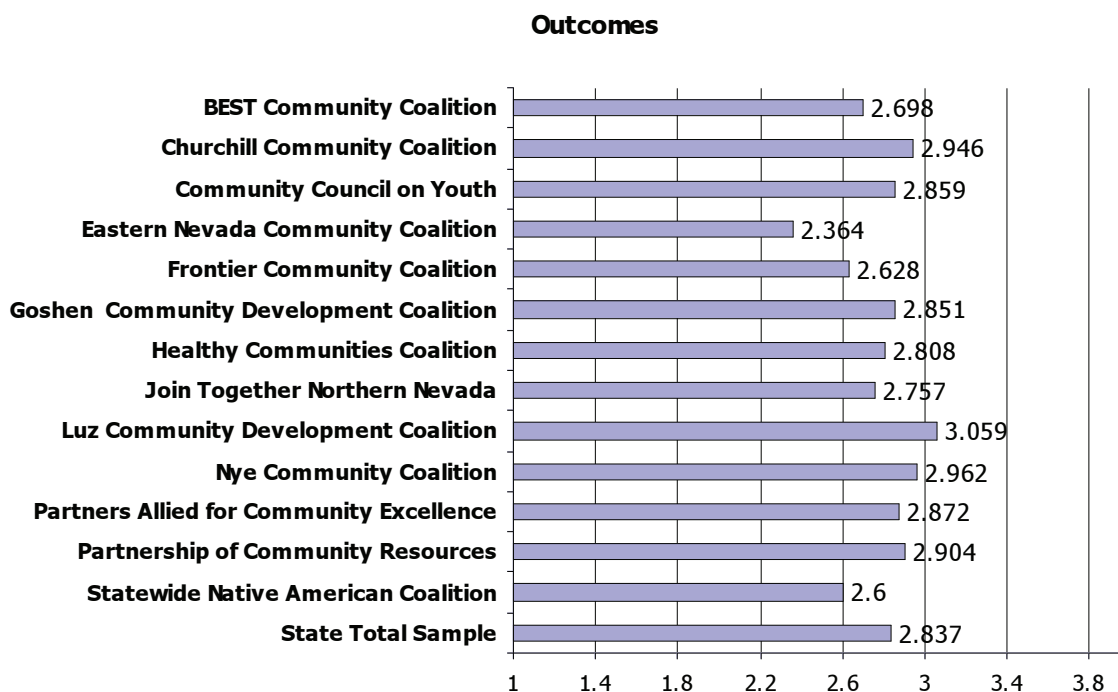
Alcohol advertising should not be allowed at events attended by children such as sporting events or community celebrations.

Rating	Number	Percent
Strongly Disagree	29	9.0
Disagree	79	24.6
Agree	76	23.7
Strongly Agree	85	26.5
Total	269	83.8
Missing	52	16.2
Total with Missing	321	100.0



## OUTCOMES

A scale was developed using three questions with the answer ratings that ranged from 1= "not a problem" to 4 = "a serious problem". The three questions asked how serious a problem underage drinking is at unsupervised, informal gatherings in the community; how serious a problem alcohol related motor vehicle crashes are in the community; and how serious a problem drinking and driving is in the community. The average score for the scale was 2.8 indicating the respondents think these problems are slightly more than "somewhat of a problem". Responses to individual responses are included in the appendix.



### Serious Problem scale responses

Rating	Number	Percent
1.00 Not a problem at all	5	1.6
1.33	8	2.5
1.50	1	.3
1.67	13	4.0
2.00 Somewhat of a problem	42	13.1
2.33	28	8.7
2.50	2	.6
2.67	54	16.8
3.00 Serious problem	59	18.4
3.33	36	11.2
3.50	3	.9
3.67	32	10.0





## OUTCOMES CONTINUED

Rating	Number	Percent
4.00 Very serious problem	33	10.3
Total	316	98.4
Missing	5	1.6
Total with Missing	321	100.0

The next three tables provide a breakdown of the responses to the three questions that were used to construct the outcomes scale in the graph above.

How serious a problem is alcohol consumption by underage youth at unsupervised, informal gatherings in your community?

Rating	Number	Percent
Not a problem at all	18	5.6
Somewhat of a problem	92	28.7
Serious problem	121	37.7
Very serious problem	77	24.0
Total	308	96.0
Missing	13	4.0
Total with Missing	321	100.0

How serious a problem are alcohol related motor vehicle crashes in your community?

Rating	Number	Percent
Not a problem at all	25	7.8
Somewhat of a problem	95	29.6
Serious problem	107	33.3
Very serious problem	77	24.0
Total	304	94.7
Missing	17	5.3
Total with Missing	321	100.0

How much do you think that drinking and driving is a problem for your community?

Rating	Number	Percent
Not a problem at all	19	5.9
Somewhat of a problem	89	27.7
Serious problem	111	34.6
Very serious problem	91	28.3
Total	310	96.6
Missing	11	3.4
Total with Missing	321	100.0

The next outcomes question asked respondents to identify the percentage of youth under 21 years of age who drank alcohol during the past 30 days. Percentages ranged from 0 to 100 with approximately 19% of the sample saying 50% to 60% and 7% of



## OUTCOMES CONTINUED

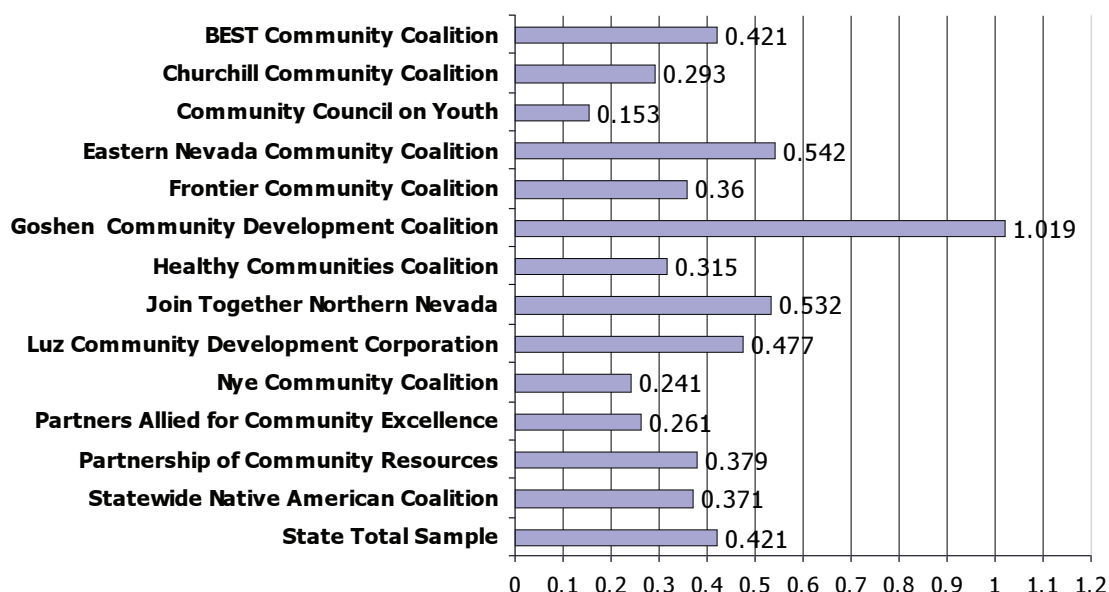
the sample identifying either 20 or 30%. The average percentage identified by the group overall was 55.9%. A little over 1% of the sample said that 0% (none) of underage youth in the area drank alcohol during the past 30 days. For a complete list of the number of respondents who chose each percentage as a response, see the Appendix.

If you drink alcohol, during the past 30 days, on how many days did you have 5 or more drinks of alcohol in a row?

Number of days	Number	Percent	Percent without Missing
0 days	181	56.4	70.4
1 day	22	6.9	8.6
2 days	13	4.0	5.1
3-5 days	16	5.0	6.2
6-9 days	4	1.2	1.6
10-19 days	10	3.1	3.9
20 or more days	11	3.4	4.3
Total	257	80.1	100.0
Missing	64	19.9	
Total with Missing	321	100.0	

Seventy-six (76) or 29.5% reported binge drinking during the previous thirty days.

### How many times did you drink and drive in the past 30 days?





## OUTCOMES CONTINUED

Across the state there is a great deal of variability in the responses for this question. For some areas, the average number of times is close to 0 (Community Council on Youth, .153) while for other regions, the average number of times is greater than once a month that respondents said they drank and drove (Goshen, 1.019).

If you drink, during the past 30 days, how many times did you drive a car or other vehicle when you had been drinking alcohol?

Number of times	Number	Percent
0 times	221	68.8
1 time	13	4.0
2 or 3 times	18	5.6
4 or 5 times	1	.3
6 or more times	7	2.2
Total	260	81.0
Missing	61	19.0
Total with Missing	321	100.0

The average number of times during the past 30 days was .307 (less than 1). Of those who responded affirmatively, 39 or 15% reported that they had driven a car one or more times when they had been drinking.



## NEVADA COMMUNITY CONVENIENCE SURVEY DATA COLLECTED FROM MINERAL COUNTY, OF THE HEALTHY COMMUNITIES COALITION

The Nevada statewide convenience survey consisted of a sample of individuals selected by coalition members from each of ten geographic regions of the state represented by the state's substance abuse prevention coalitions, and a sample of Native American individuals from the state's many Native American communities. The ten regions constitute the entire geographic area of Nevada. These regions range in size from one county to three counties. The multi-county coalition areas of the state reflect contiguous groupings of counties with small populations.

There are a total of thirteen coalitions serving persons in Nevada, with their coverage areas shown in the table below. Each of these coalitions collected surveys for this data project. Each coalition identified populations or neighborhoods and collection strategies that would provide the best community input from individuals for their planning purposes. The Statewide Native American Coalition utilized a slightly altered version of this instrument. Four coalitions also collected data from youth using a survey tailored for that age group. All of those results, as well as the aggregated statewide data, are reported separately.

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Partnership of Community Resources	Douglas County
Statewide Native American Coalition	Twenty-seven tribal communities across state and urban area Native Americans

A total of 9,162 surveys was collected utilizing the three survey instruments (community – 6,450, Native American – 1,253, and youth – 1,459), exceeding the total target twofold. This report describes the community instruments collected by the Healthy Communities Coalition from residents of Mineral County.



## DEMOGRAPHICS

### Coalition

Coalition	Number	Percent
Healthy Communities Community Coalition	54	100.0
Total	54	100.0

### What County do you live in?

County	Number	Percent
Mineral	54	100.0
Total	54	100.0

Respondents also identified their zip codes. This information is included in the Appendix for the entire sample.

### What is your age?

Age Category	Number	Percent
15-17	7	13.0
18-20	3	5.6
21-24	4	7.4
25-30	8	14.8
31-35	7	13.0
36-40	6	11.1
41-50	9	16.7
51-60	10	18.5
61-70	0	0
71+	0	0
Total	54	100.0

### Male/Female

Gender	Number	Percent
Male	21	38.9
Female	33	61.1
Total	54	100.0
Missing	0	0
Total with Missing	54	100.0



## DEMOGRAPHICS CONTINUED

Respondents could mark multiple categories for race. The following tables and narrative describe the racial composition of the sample.

Are you Hispanic or Latino?

	Number	Percent
Yes	6	11.1

Respondents who marked White

	Number	Percent
Yes	28	51.9

Respondents who marked American Indian

	Number	Percent
Yes	22	40.7

Respondents who marked Asian

	Number	Percent
Yes	0	0

Respondents who marked Black or African American

	Number	Percent
Yes	3	5.6

Respondents who marked Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander

	Number	Percent
Yes	0	0

Respondents who marked Alaska Native

	Number	Percent
Yes	0	0

Respondents who marked Other

	Number	Percent
Yes	0	0

Respondents who marked the other category also could write down their racial background. The Appendix includes the responses of these community members.

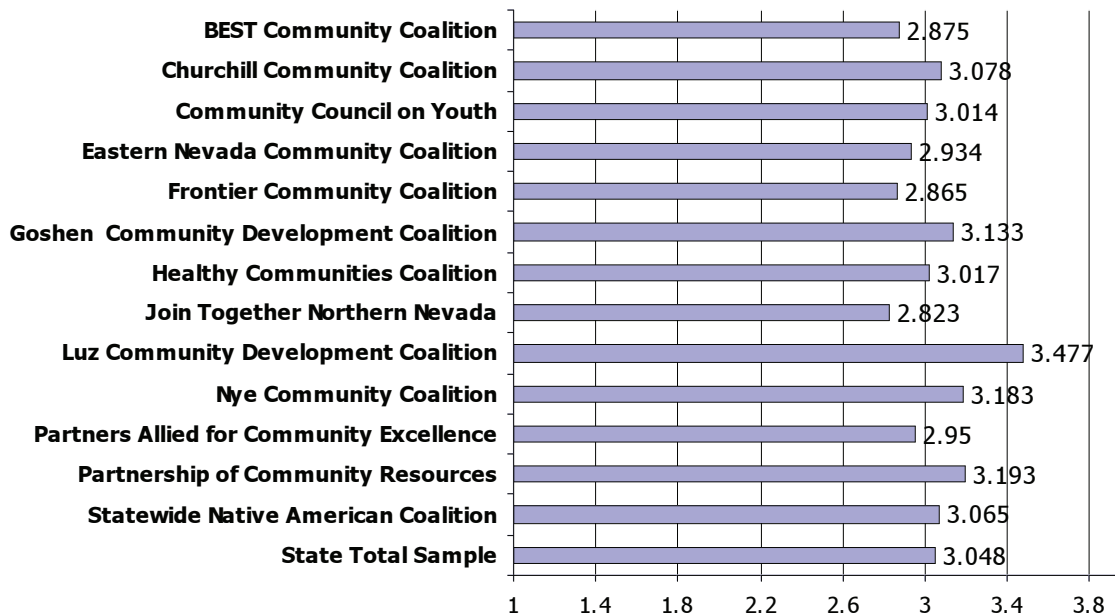


## NORMS

Respondents were asked how wrong most people in their community think it is to binge drink and how wrong most community people think it is for underage youth (15-20 years) to drink. Both these questions were rated using a scale from “very wrong” = 4 to “not wrong at all” = 1. Higher scores on the scale comprised of these items (average scores were calculated) indicated the group thought it was very wrong. Scores ranged from 1 to 4 after the average score was calculated.

The average score on the scale about drinking norms was 3.05 indicating that the group thinks that it is wrong to binge drink and for underage youth to drink, but it is not considered very wrong.

### Social / Community Norms



### Social Community Norms

Rating	Number	Percent
Not wrong at all	0	0.0
1.50	4	7.4
A little wrong	13	24.1
2.50	8	14.8
Wrong	14	25.9
3.50	10	18.5
Very wrong	5	9.3
Total	54	100.0
Missing	0	0.0
Total with Missing	54	100.0



**NORMS** CONTINUED

The percentages for each response for the question included in the scale, "How wrong would people in your community think it is to binge drink?"

<b>Rating</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Not wrong at all	9	16.7
A little wrong	16	29.6
Wrong	22	40.7
Very Wrong	7	13.0
Total	54	100.0
Missing	0	0.0
Total with Missing	54	100.0

The percentages for each response to the question, "How wrong do people in your community think it is for underage youth to drink?"

<b>Rating</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Not wrong at all	0	0.0
A little wrong	15	27.8
Wrong	22	40.7
Very Wrong	16	29.6
Total	53	98.1
Missing	1	1.9
Total with Missing	54	100.0

The next question also was rated using a four-point scale but the scale was rated from "strongly disagree" = 1 to "strongly agree" = 4. The average score on this question for the group was 2.31.

Underage drinking is a rite of passage and not likely to change

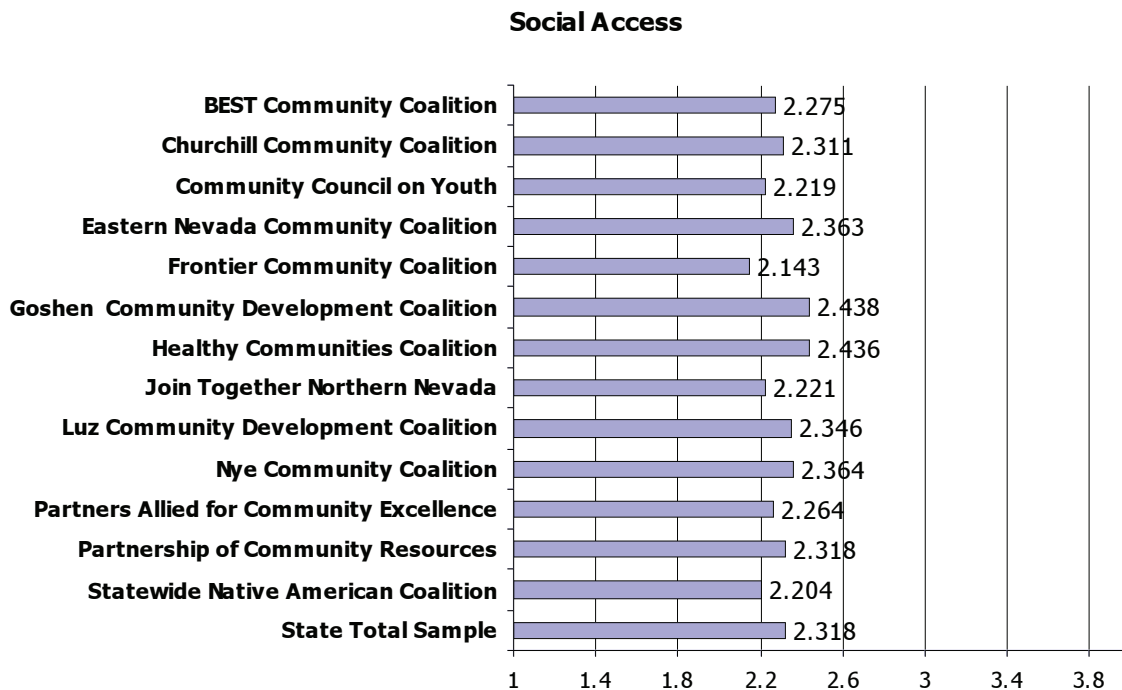
<b>Rating</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Strongly Disagree	7	13.0
Disagree	22	40.7
Agree	16	29.6
Strongly Agree	3	5.6
Total	48	88.9
Missing	6	11.1
Total with Missing	54	100.0





## SOCIAL ACCESS

Social access included items that asked respondents about how youth acquire alcohol and focused on access from family, parents, strangers, and friends. The first scale is a composite of responses to the question about how easy or difficult it is for youth to alcohol from older siblings, parents, friends, and adults / strangers. Each source was rated separately using the scale 1= "very easy" to 4 = "very difficult". The responses for these ratings were added together and divided by 4 to develop a social access scale with scores that ranged from 1 to 4.



Mean Scale: Social Access

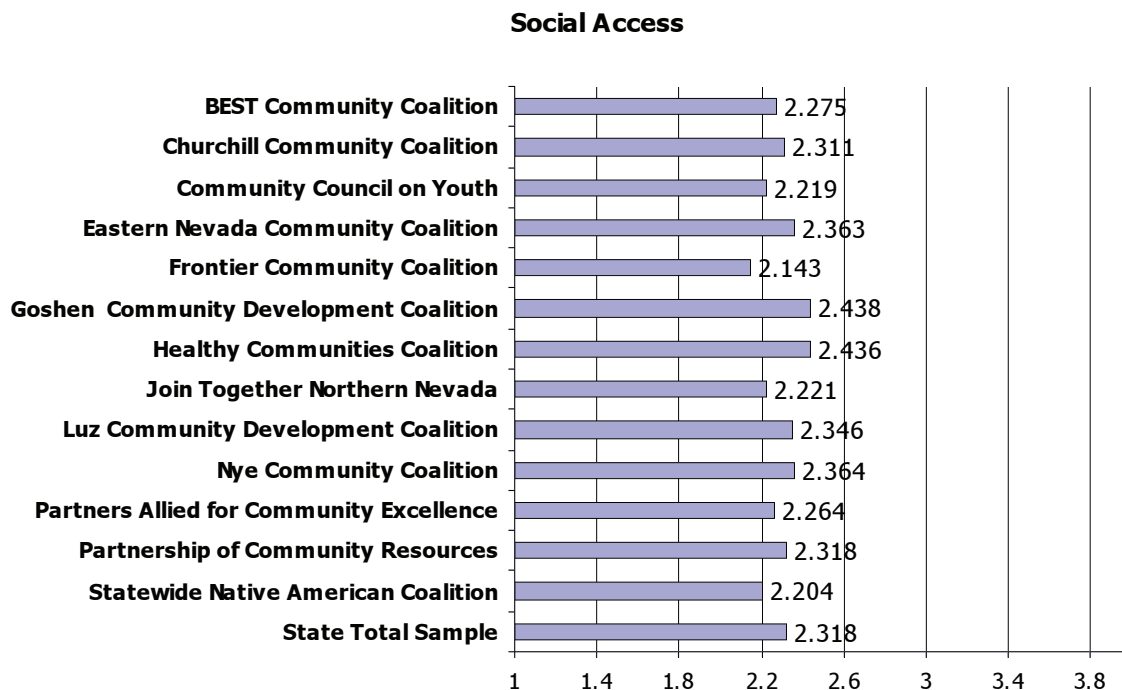
Rating	Number	Percent
1.00 very easy	5	9.3
1.25	4	7.4
1.50	7	13.0
1.75	5	9.3
2.00 easy	12	22.2
2.25	7	13.0
2.50	5	9.3
2.75	3	5.6
3.00 difficult	2	3.7
3.50	2	3.7
4.00 very difficult	1	1.9
Total	53	98.1
Missing	1	1.9
Total with Missing	54	100.0



## SOCIAL ACCESS CONTINUED

### SOCIAL ACCESS

Social access included items that asked respondents about how youth acquire alcohol and focused on access from family, parents, strangers, and friends. The first scale is a composite of responses to the question about how easy or difficult it is for youth to alcohol from older siblings, parents, friends, and adults / strangers. Each source was rated separately using the scale 1= "very easy" to 4 = "very difficult". The responses for these ratings were added together and divided by 4 to develop a social access scale with scores that ranged from 1 to 4.



Mean Scale: Social Access

Rating	Number	Percent
1.00 very easy	5	9.3
1.25	4	7.4
1.50	7	13.0
1.75	5	9.3
2.00 easy	12	22.2
2.25	7	13.0
2.50	5	9.3
2.75	3	5.6
3.00 difficult	2	3.7
3.50	2	3.7
4.00 very difficult	1	1.9
Total	53	98.1
Missing	1	1.9
Total with Missing	54	100.0



## SOCIAL ACCESS CONTINUED

The next three tables provide additional data about underage access to alcohol.

How easy or difficult do you think it would be for underage youth to get beer, wine coolers, or liquor from home without their parents knowing it?

Rating	Number	Percent
Very easy	14	25.9
Easy	29	53.7
Difficult	10	18.5
Very difficult	1	1.9
Total	54	100.0
Missing	0	0.0
Total with Missing	54	100.0

How often do you think parents in your community provide alcohol at parties their children host?

Rating	Number	Percent
Never	9	16.7
Sometimes, but not that often	36	66.7
Often	8	14.8
Very often	1	1.9
Total	54	100.0
Missing	0	0.0
Total with Missing	54	100.0

When you think about underage youth, where do you think they usually obtain alcohol?

Item	Number	Percent
Friends	40	74.1
Parents	8	14.8
Strangers	10	18.5
Other Family members	9	16.7

This table should be understood in the context of the entire sample of individuals who completed the survey. This table, and the one that follows under Retail Access, are built from one question that asked about multiple sources of alcohol, some social, some retail. Respondents could choose more than one response, so the responses total to more than 100%. The key observation here is that most respondents believe social sources, especially friends, are the primary source of alcohol for underage youth.



## RETAIL ACCESS

When you think about underage youth, where do you think they usually obtain alcohol?

Item	Number	Percent
a liquor store	4	7.4
a bar	1	1.9
a restaurant	1	1.9
a grocery store	0	0.0
a convenience store	6	11.1

Along with the preceding table, this table is constructed from the question that allowed multiple responses about access to alcohol by underage youth, and the responses from the two tables exceed 100%. Based on this question, a few types of retail establishments are considered retail sources of alcohol for youth. However, in the context of the previous table, it is clear that social sources are viewed as the primary source of alcohol for underage youth.

How well does your community monitor the location of alcohol outlets and bars?

Rating	Number	Percent
Not at all well	10	18.5
Not well	17	31.5
Sort of well	15	27.8
Very well	6	11.1
Total	48	88.9
Missing	6	11.1
Total with Missing	54	100.0

Those serving alcohol in my community are properly trained to do so

Rating	Number	Percent
Strongly Disagree	9	16.7
Disagree	19	35.2
Agree	17	31.5
Strongly Agree	4	7.4
Total	49	90.7
Missing	5	9.3
Total with Missing	54	100.0

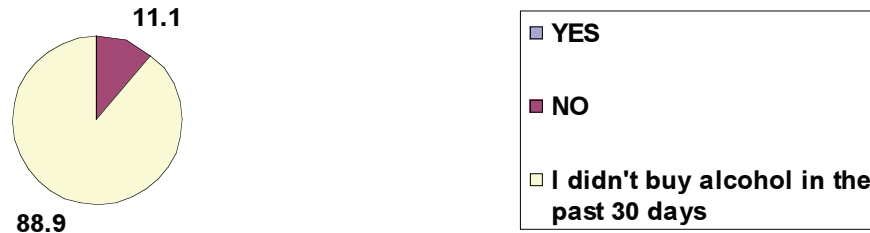
The next tables were answered by the portion of the sample that was under 21 years of age (minors).



## RETAIL ACCESS CONTINUED

During the past 30 days, if you bought alcohol at a store such as a grocery store, liquor store, convenience store, or gas station, did the person check your ID?

### ID check at retail sales source



During the past 30 days, did anyone ever refuse to sell you alcohol because of your age?

Option	Number	Percent without Missing
I did not try to buy alcohol in the past 30 days	9	16.7
Yes, someone refused to sell me alcohol because of my age	0	0.0
No, my age did not keep me from buying alcohol	0	0.0
Total	9	100.0
Missing	45	
Total with Missing	54	

How many stores do you know of that would sell you alcohol without asking you for ID or proof of age?

Number of stores	Number	Percent without Missing
0	6	66.7
1	2	22.2
4	1	11.1
Total	9	100.0
Missing	45	
Total with Missing	54	



## PERCEPTION OF RISK

If you were to drink and drive, what do you think would happen to you?

Item	Number	Percent
The police would catch me.	15	27.8
I would get a ticket and pay a fine.	16	29.6
I would go to jail for a night.	24	44.4
Nothing would happen to me.	12	22.2
Anything else?	1	1.9

The one response to the question "anything else" was "lose my license."

Respondents were also asked if they agreed that law enforcement does very little to stop underage drinking. This item was scored using the "strongly disagree" = 1 to "strongly agree" = 4 rating.

Law enforcement does very little to stop underage drinking.

Rating	Number	Percent
Strongly Disagree	8	14.8
Disagree	22	40.7
Agree	16	29.6
Strongly Agree	3	5.6
Total	49	90.7
Missing	5	9.3
Total with Missing	54	100.0

## PROMOTION

Two items studied promotion. Respondents rated these using four point scales with 1 = "not at all well" or "strongly disagree" and 4 = "very well" or "strongly agree".

How well does your community monitor the location of alcohol advertising?

Rating	Number	Percent
Not at all well	12	22.2
Not well	20	37.0
Sort of well	14	25.9
Very well	2	3.7
Total	48	88.9
Missing	6	11.1
Total with Missing	54	100.0



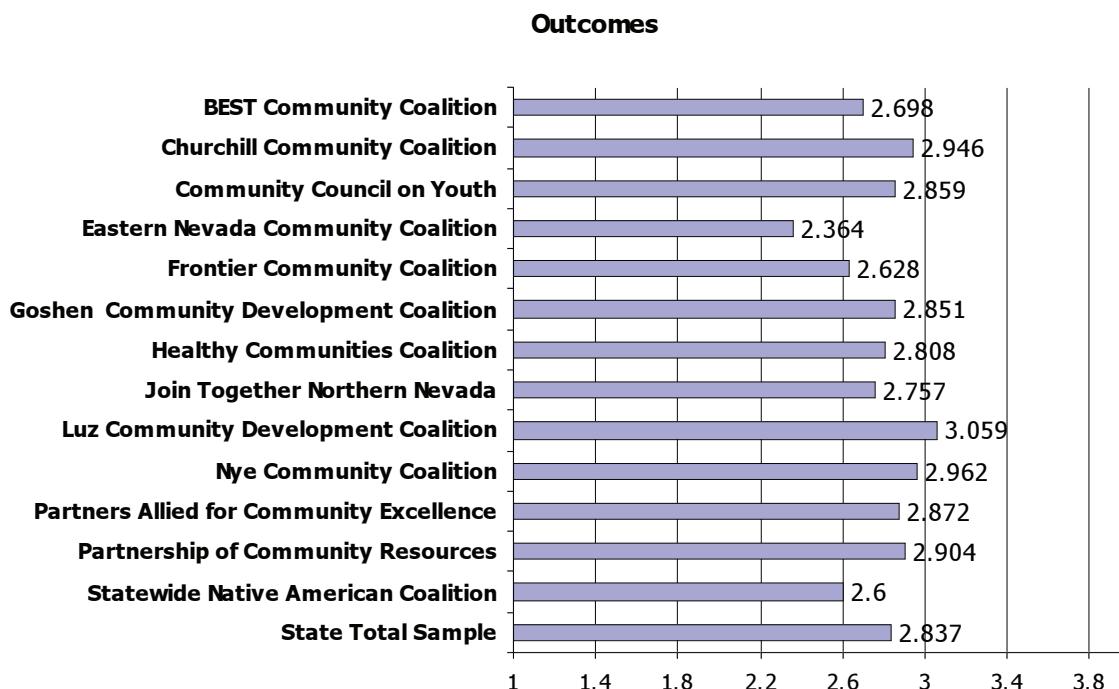
## PROMOTION CONTINUED

Alcohol advertising should not be allowed at events attended by children such as sporting events or community celebrations.

Rating	Number	Percent
Strongly Disagree	4	7.4
Disagree	12	22.2
Agree	14	25.9
Strongly Agree	18	33.3
Total	48	88.9
Missing	6	11.1
Total with Missing	54	100.0

## OUTCOMES

A scale was developed using three questions with the answer ratings that ranged from 1= "not a problem" to 4 = "a serious problem". The three questions asked how serious a problem underage drinking is at unsupervised, informal gatherings in the community; how serious a problem alcohol related motor vehicle crashes are in the community; and how serious a problem drinking and driving is in the community. The average score for the scale was 2.8 indicating the respondents think these problems are slightly more than "somewhat of a problem". Responses to individual responses are included in the appendix.





**OUTCOMES** CONTINUED

Serious Problem scale responses

<b>Rating</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
1.00 Not a problem at all	0	0.0
1.50	0	0.0
1.67	2	3.7
2.00 Somewhat of a problem	6	11.1
2.33	0	0.0
2.50	12	22.2
2.67	9	16.7
3.00 Serious problem	9	16.7
3.33	9	16.7
3.50	0	0.0
3.67	4	7.4
4.00 Very serious problem	3	5.6
Total	53	98.1
Missing	1	1.9
Total with Missing	54	100.0

The next three tables provide a breakdown of the responses to the three questions that were used to construct the outcomes scale in the graph above.

How serious a problem is alcohol consumption by underage youth at unsupervised, informal gatherings in your community?

<b>Rating</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Not a problem at all	0	0.0
Somewhat of a problem	14	25.9
Serious problem	22	40.7
Very serious problem	17	31.5
Total	53	98.1
Missing	1	1.9
Total with Missing	54	100.0

How serious a problem are alcohol related motor vehicle crashes in your community?

<b>Rating</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Not a problem at all	2	3.7
Somewhat of a problem	30	55.6
Serious problem	16	29.6
Very serious problem	4	7.4
Total	52	96.3
Missing	2	3.7
Total with Missing	54	100.0





## OUTCOMES CONTINUED

How much do you think that drinking and driving is a problem for your community?

Rating	Number	Percent
Not a problem at all	0	0.0
Somewhat of a problem	18	33.3
Serious problem	19	35.2
Very serious problem	16	29.6
Total	53	98.1
Missing	1	1.9
Total with Missing	54	100.0

The next outcomes question asked respondents to identify the percentage of youth under 21 years of age who drank alcohol during the past 30 days. Percentages ranged from 5 to 100 with approximately 13% of the sample saying 80%. This is high in comparison to the Healthier Communities Coalition overall and to the statewide perception of the percentage of youth who drink. Approximately 13% thought that 50% of underage youth drink. The average percentage identified by the group overall was 63.84%. No one in this sample said that 0% (none) of underage youth in the area drank alcohol during the past 30 days. For a complete list of the number of respondents who chose each percentage as a response, see the Appendix.

If you drink alcohol, during the past 30 days, on how many days did you have 5 or more drinks of alcohol in a row?

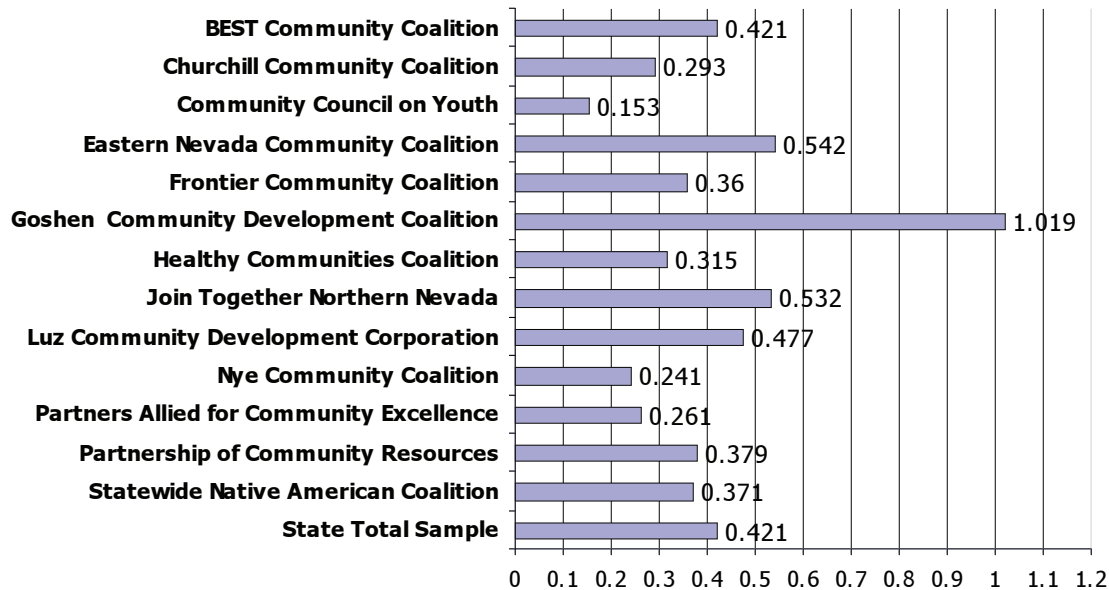
Number of days	Number	Percent	Percent without Missing
0 days	28	51.9	59.6
1 day	8	14.8	17.0
2 days	2	3.7	4.3
3-5 days	4	7.4	8.5
6-9 days	5	9.3	10.6
10-19 days	0	0.0	0.0
20 or more days	0	0.0	0.0
Total	47	87.0	100.0
Missing	7	13.0	
Total with Missing	54	100.0	

Nineteen (19) or 40% reported binge drinking during the previous thirty days.



## OUTCOMES CONTINUED

### How many times did you drink and drive in the past 30 days?



Across the state there is a great deal of variability in the responses for this question. For some areas, the average number of times is close to 0 (Community Council on Youth, .153) while for other regions, the average number of times is greater than once a month that respondents said they drank and drove (Goshen, 1.019).

If you drink, during the past 30 days, how many times did you drive a car or other vehicle when you had been drinking alcohol?

Number of times	Number	Percent
0 times	38	70.4
1 time	7	13.0
2 or 3 times	2	3.7
4 or 5 times	1	1.9
6 or more times	0	0.0
Total	48	88.9
Missing	6	11.1
Total with Missing	54	100.0

The average number of times during the past 30 days was .291 (less than 1). Of those who responded affirmatively, 10 or 20.8% reported that they had driven a car one or more times when they had been drinking.



## NEVADA COMMUNITY CONVENIENCE SURVEY DATA COLLECTED FROM STOREY COUNTY, OF THE HEALTHY COMMUNITIES COALITION

The Nevada statewide convenience survey consisted of a sample of individuals selected by coalition members from each of ten geographic regions of the state represented by the state's substance abuse prevention coalitions, and a sample of Native American individuals from the state's many Native American communities. The ten regions constitute the entire geographic area of Nevada. These regions range in size from one county to three counties. The multi-county coalition areas of the state reflect contiguous groupings of counties with small populations.

There are a total of thirteen coalitions serving persons in Nevada, with their coverage areas shown in the table below. Each of these coalitions collected surveys for this data project. Each coalition identified populations or neighborhoods and collection strategies that would provide the best community input from individuals for their planning purposes. The Statewide Native American Coalition utilized a slightly altered version of this instrument. Four coalitions also collected data from youth using a survey tailored for that age group. All of those results, as well as the aggregated statewide data, are reported separately.

<b>Nevada Coalition</b>	<b>County/-ies (or communities) in coverage area</b>
BEST Community Coalition	Clark County
Churchill Community Coalition	Churchill County
Community Council on Youth	Carson City
Eastern Nevada Community Coalition	Eureka, Lincoln, and White Pine Counties
Frontier Community Coalition	Humboldt, Lander, and Pershing Counties
Goshen Community Development Coalition	Clark County
Healthy Communities Coalition	Lyon, Storey, and Mineral Counties
Join Together Northern Nevada	Washoe County
Luz Community Development Coalition	Hispanic community of Clark County
Nye Community Coalition	Esmeralda and Nye Counties
Partners Allied for Community Excellence	Elko County
Partnership of Community Resources	Douglas County
Statewide Native American Coalition	Twenty-seven tribal communities across state and urban area Native Americans

A total of 9,162 surveys was collected utilizing the three survey instruments (community – 6,450, Native American – 1,253, and youth – 1,459), exceeding the total target twofold. This report describes the community instruments collected by the Healthy Communities Coalition and another coalition for residents of Storey County.



## DEMOGRAPHICS

### Coalition

Coalition	Number	Percent
Community Council on Youth	1	2.6
Healthy Communities Coalition	37	97.4
Total	38	100.0

### What County do you live in?

County	Number	Percent
Storey	38	100.0
Total	38	100.0

Respondents also identified their zip codes. This information is included in the Appendix for the entire sample.

### What is your age?

Age Category	Number	Percent
15-17	20	52.6
18-20	0	0.0
21-24	2	5.3
25-30	1	2.6
31-35	1	2.6
36-40	2	5.3
41-50	4	10.5
51-60	3	7.9
61-70	1	2.6
71+	2	5.3
Total	36	94.7
Missing	2	5.3
Total with missing	38	100.0

### Male/Female

Gender	Number	Percent
Male	15	39.5
Female	21	55.3
Total	36	94.7
Missing	2	5.3
Total with Missing	38	100.0



## DEMOGRAPHICS CONTINUED

Respondents could mark multiple categories for race. The following tables and narrative describe the racial composition of the sample.

Are you Hispanic or Latino?

	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Yes	3	7.9

Respondents who marked White

	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Yes	36	94.7

Respondents who marked American Indian

	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Yes	2	5.3

Respondents who marked Asian

	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Yes	0	0

Respondents who marked Black or African American

	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Yes	0	0

Respondents who marked Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander

	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Yes	0	0

Respondents who marked Alaska Native

	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Yes	0	0

Respondents who marked Other

	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Yes	0	0

Respondents who marked the other category also could write down their racial background. No respondents in Storey County identified themselves as "other."

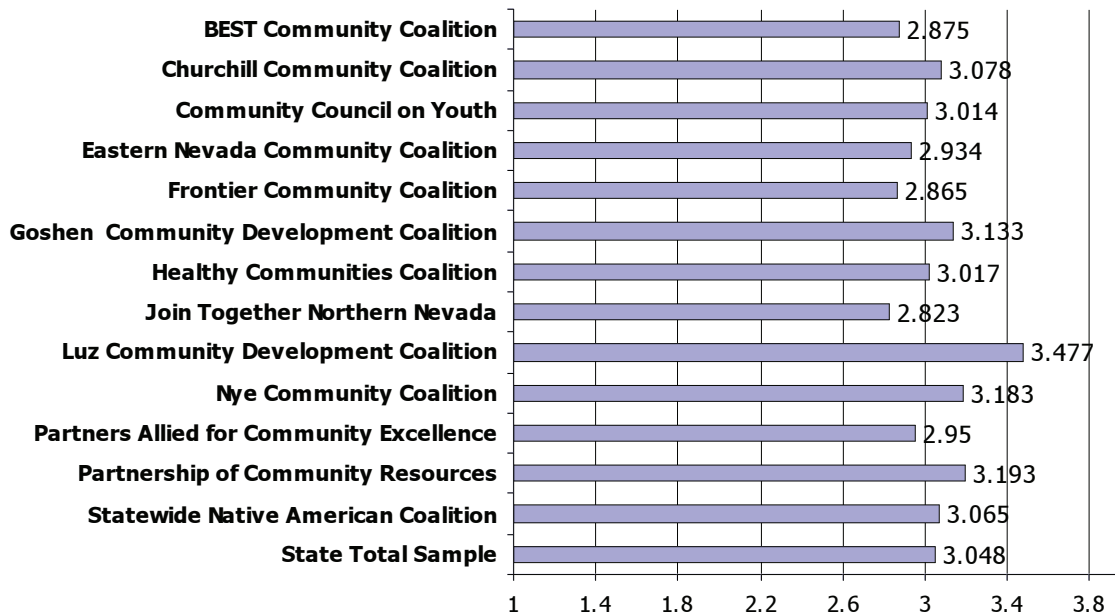


## NORMS

Respondents were asked how wrong most people in their community think it is to binge drink and how wrong most community people think it is for underage youth (15-20 years) to drink. Both these questions were rated using a scale from “very wrong” = 4 to “not wrong at all” = 1. Higher scores on the scale comprised of these items (average scores were calculated) indicated the group thought it was very wrong. Scores ranged from 1 to 4 after the average score was calculated.

The average score on the scale about drinking norms was 3.05 indicating that the group thinks that it is wrong to binge drink and for underage youth to drink, but it is not considered very wrong.

### Social / Community Norms



### Social Community Norms

Rating	Number	Percent
Not wrong at all	3	7.9
1.50	1	2.6
A little wrong	8	21.1
2.50	3	7.9
Wrong	5	13.2
3.50	9	23.7
Very wrong	8	21.1
Total	37	97.4
Missing	1	2.6
Total with Missing	38	100.0



**NORMS** CONTINUED

The percentages for each response for the question included in the scale, "How wrong would people in your community think it is to binge drink?"

<b>Rating</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Not wrong at all	3	7.9
A little wrong	12	31.6
Wrong	11	28.9
Very Wrong	10	26.3
Total	36	94.7
Missing	2	5.3
Total with Missing	38	100.0

The percentages for each response to the question, "How wrong do people in your community think it is for underage youth to drink?"

<b>Rating</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Not wrong at all	3	7.9
A little wrong	9	23.7
Wrong	8	21.1
Very Wrong	14	36.8
Total	34	89.5
Missing	4	10.5
Total with Missing	38	100.0

The next question also was rated using a four-point scale but the scale was rated from "strongly disagree" = 1 to "strongly agree" = 4. The average score on this question for the group was 2.68.

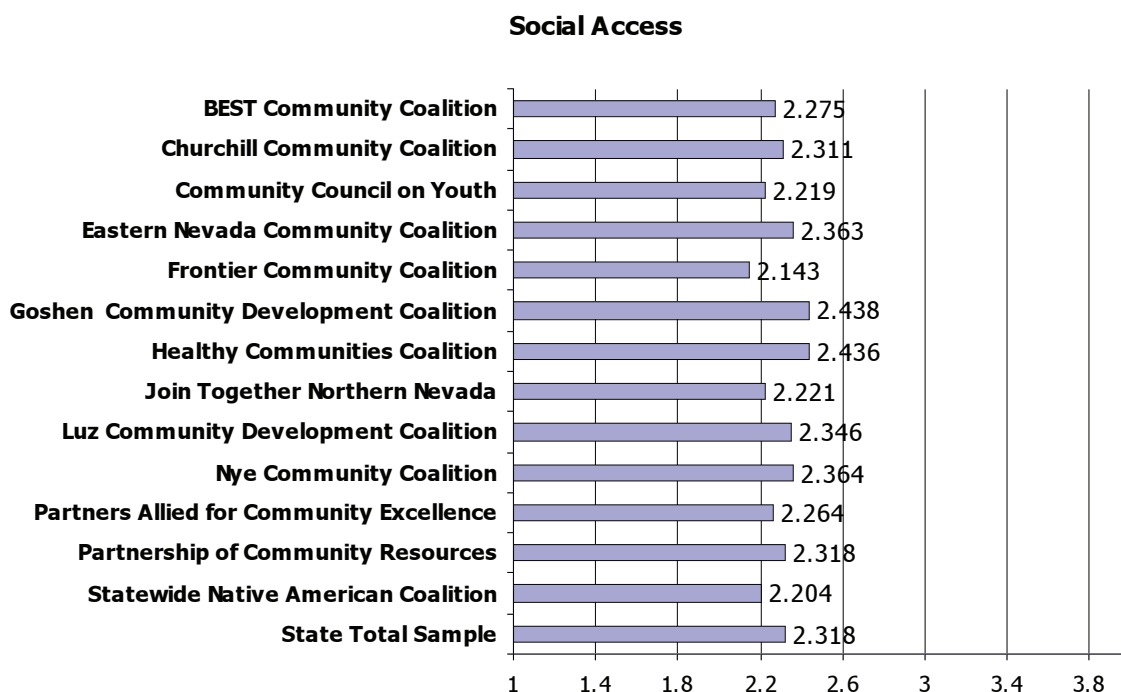
Underage drinking is a rite of passage and not likely to change

<b>Rating</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Strongly Disagree	14	36.8
Disagree	7	18.4
Agree	11	28.9
Strongly Agree	1	2.6
Total	33	86.8
Missing	5	13.2
Total with Missing	38	100.0



## SOCIAL ACCESS

Social access included items that asked respondents about how youth acquire alcohol and focused on access from family, parents, strangers, and friends. The first scale is a composite of responses to the question about how easy or difficult it is for youth to alcohol from older siblings, parents, friends, and adults / strangers. Each source was rated separately using the scale 1= "very easy" to 4 = "very difficult". The responses for these ratings were added together and divided by 4 to develop a social access scale with scores that ranged from 1 to 4.



Mean Scale: Social Access

Rating	Number	Percent
1.00 very easy	2	5.3
1.25	2	5.3
1.50	1	2.6
1.75	2	5.3
2.00 easy	7	18.4
2.25	3	7.9
2.50	6	15.8
2.75	2	5.3
3.00 difficult	6	15.8
3.50	1	2.6
3.75	1	2.6
4.00 very difficult	4	10.5





**SOCIAL ACCESS** CONTINUED

<b>Rating</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Total	37	97.4
Missing	1	2.6
Total with Missing	38	100.0

The four items that were used to construct the scale above are included in the next four tables.

How easy or difficult is it for underage youth to obtain alcohol from the following people in your community? Older siblings

<b>Rating</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Very easy	6	15.8
Easy	17	44.7
Difficult	7	18.4
Very difficult	7	18.4
Total	37	97.4
Missing	1	2.6
Total with Missing	38	100.0

How easy or difficult is it for underage youth to obtain alcohol from parents?

<b>Rating</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Very easy	3	7.9
Easy	8	21.1
Difficult	13	34.2
Very difficult	11	28.9
Total	35	92.1
Missing	3	7.9
Total with Missing	38	100.0

How easy or difficult is it for underage youth to obtain alcohol from friends?

<b>Rating</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Very easy	12	31.6
Easy	14	36.8
Difficult	5	13.2
Very difficult	4	10.5
Total	35	92.1
Missing	3	7.9
Total with Missing	38	100.0



## SOCIAL ACCESS CONTINUED

How easy or difficult is it for underage youth to obtain alcohol from adults / strangers?

Rating	Number	Percent
Very easy	8	21.1
Easy	8	21.1
Difficult	12	31.6
Very difficult	7	18.4
Total	35	92.1
Missing	3	7.9
Total with Missing	38	100.0

The next three tables provide additional data about underage access to alcohol.

How easy or difficult do you think it would be for underage youth to get beer, wine coolers, or liquor from home without their parents knowing it?

Rating	Number	Percent
Very easy	7	18.4
Easy	20	52.6
Difficult	5	13.2
Very difficult	5	13.2
Total	37	97.4
Missing	1	2.6
Total with Missing	38	100.0

How often do you think parents in your community provide alcohol at parties their children host?

Rating	Number	Percent
Never	12	31.6
Sometimes, but not that often	18	47.4
Often	4	10.5
Very often	2	5.3
Total	36	94.7
Missing	2	5.3
Total with Missing	38	100.0

When you think about underage youth, where do you think they usually obtain alcohol?

Item	Number	Percent
Friends	31	81.6
Parents	10	26.3
Strangers	3	7.9
Other Family members	10	26.3

This table should be understood in the context of the entire sample of individuals who completed the survey. This table, and the one that follows under Retail Access, are built from one question that asked about multiple sources of alcohol, some social, some



retail. Respondents could choose more than one response, so the responses total to more than 100%. The key observation here is that most respondents believe social sources, especially friends, are the primary source of alcohol for underage youth.

## RETAIL ACCESS

When you think about underage youth, where do you think they usually obtain alcohol?

Item	Number	Percent
a liquor store	4	10.5
a bar	2	5.3
a restaurant	1	2.6
a grocery store	2	5.3
a convenience store	3	7.9

Along with the preceding table, this table is constructed from the question that allowed multiple responses about access to alcohol by underage youth, and the responses from the two tables exceed 100%. Based on this question, a few types of retail establishments are considered retail sources of alcohol for youth. However, in the context of the previous table, it is clear that social sources are viewed as the primary source of alcohol for underage youth.

How well does your community monitor the location of alcohol outlets and bars?

Rating	Number	Percent
Not at all well	3	7.9
Not well	7	18.4
Sort of well	15	39.5
Very well	6	15.8
Total	31	81.6
Missing	7	18.4
Total with Missing	38	100.0

Those serving alcohol in my community are properly trained to do so

Rating	Number	Percent
Strongly Disagree	4	10.5
Disagree	13	34.2
Agree	13	34.2
Strongly Agree	2	5.3
Total	32	84.2
Missing	6	15.8
Total with Missing	38	100.0

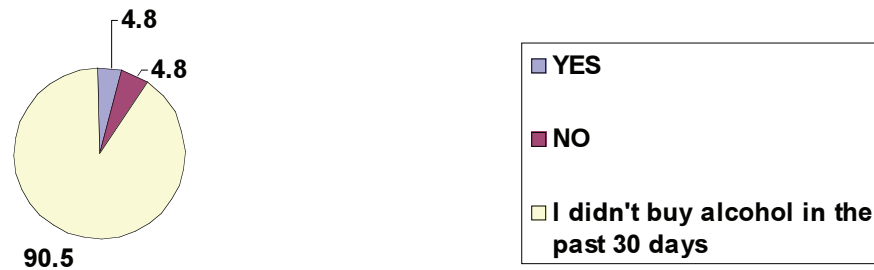


## RETAIL ACCESS CONTINUED

The next tables were answered by the portion of the sample that was under 21 years of age (minors).

During the past 30 days, if you bought alcohol at a store such as a grocery store, liquor store, convenience store, or gas station, did the person check your ID?

**ID check at retail sales source**



During the past 30 days, did anyone ever refuse to sell you alcohol because of your age?

Option	Number	Percent without Missing
I did not try to buy alcohol in the past 30 days	15	71.4
Yes, someone refused to sell me alcohol because of my age	5	23.8
No, my age did not keep me from buying alcohol	1	4.8
Total	21	100.0
Missing	17	
Total with Missing	38	

How many stores do you know of that would sell you alcohol without asking you for ID or proof of age?

Number of stores	Number	Percent without Missing
0	7	53.8
2	2	15.4
3	3	23.1
5	1	7.7
Total	13	100.0
Missing	25	
Total with Missing	38	



## PERCEPTION OF RISK

If you were to drink and drive, what do you think would happen to you?

Item	Number	Percent
The police would catch me.	23	60.5
I would get a ticket and pay a fine.	8	21.1
I would go to jail for a night.	14	36.8
Nothing would happen to me.	0	0
Anything else?	1	2.6

The one response to the question "anything else?" was "die."

Respondents were also asked if they agreed that law enforcement does very little to stop underage drinking. This item was scored using the "strongly disagree" = 1 to "strongly agree" = 4 rating.

Law enforcement does very little to stop underage drinking.

Rating	Number	Percent
Strongly Disagree	8	21.1
Disagree	11	28.9
Agree	12	31.6
Strongly Agree	0	0.0
Total	31	81.6
Missing	7	18.4
Total with Missing	38	100.0

## PROMOTION

Two items studied promotion. Respondents rated these using four point scales with 1 = "not at all well" or "strongly disagree" and 4 = "very well" or "strongly agree".

How well does your community monitor the location of alcohol advertising?

Rating	Number	Percent
Not at all well	3	7.9
Not well	6	15.8
Sort of well	16	42.1
Very well	7	18.4
Total	32	84.2
Missing	6	15.8
Total with Missing	38	100.0



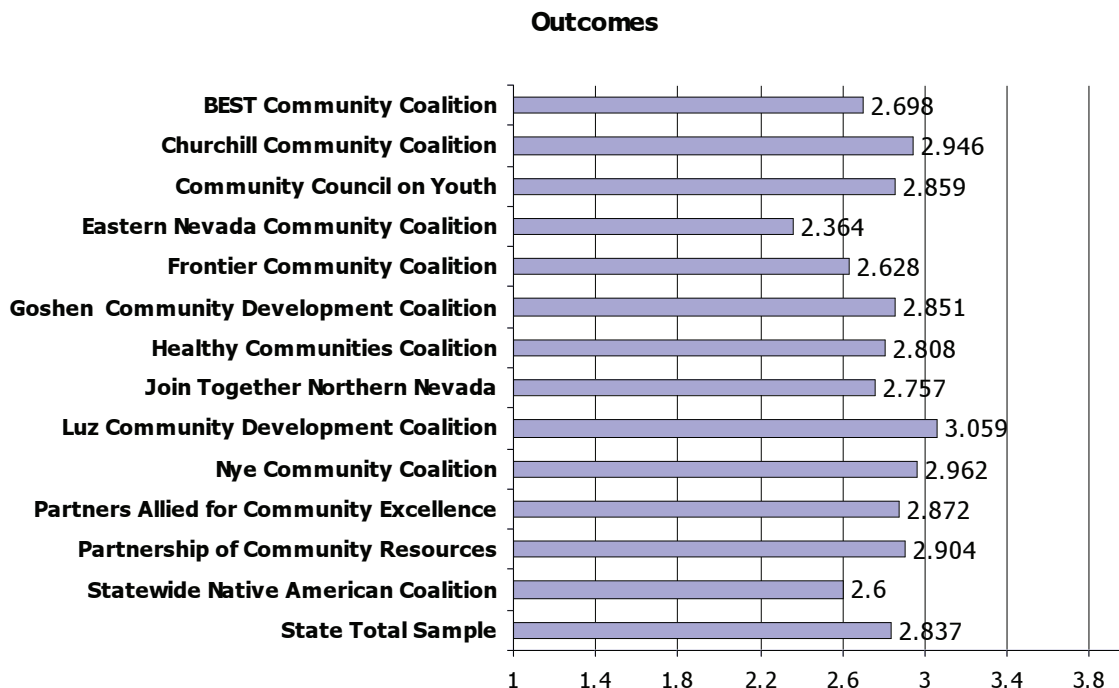
## PROMOTION CONTINUED

Alcohol advertising should not be allowed at events attended by children such as sporting events or community celebrations.

Rating	Number	Percent
Strongly Disagree	7	18.4
Disagree	8	21.1
Agree	9	23.7
Strongly Agree	8	21.1
Total	32	84.2
Missing	6	15.8
Total with Missing	38	100.0

## OUTCOMES

A scale was developed using three questions with the answer ratings that ranged from 1= "not a problem" to 4 = "a serious problem". The three questions asked how serious a problem underage drinking is at unsupervised, informal gatherings in the community; how serious a problem alcohol related motor vehicle crashes are in the community; and how serious a problem drinking and driving is in the community. The average score for the scale was 2.8 indicating the respondents think these problems are slightly more than "somewhat of a problem". Responses to individual responses are included in the appendix.





**OUTCOMES** CONTINUED

Serious Problem scale responses

<b>Rating</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
1.00 Not a problem at all	2	5.3
1.33	2	5.3
1.67	2	5.3
2.00 Somewhat of a problem	6	15.8
2.33	4	10.5
2.67	9	23.7
3.00 Serious problem	3	7.9
3.33	3	7.9
3.67	4	10.5
4.00 Very serious problem	3	7.9
Total	38	100.0
Missing	0	0.0
Total with Missing	38	100.0

The next three tables provide a breakdown of the responses to the three questions that were used to construct the outcomes scale in the graph above.

How serious a problem is alcohol consumption by underage youth at unsupervised, informal gatherings in your community?

<b>Rating</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Not a problem at all	3	7.9
Somewhat of a problem	13	34.2
Serious problem	13	34.2
Very serious problem	6	15.8
Total	35	92.1
Missing	3	7.9
Total with Missing	38	100.0

How serious a problem are alcohol related motor vehicle crashes in your community?

<b>Rating</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Not a problem at all	5	13.2
Somewhat of a problem	16	42.1
Serious problem	9	23.7
Very serious problem	5	13.2
Total	35	92.1
Missing	3	7.9
Total with Missing	38	100.0



## OUTCOMES CONTINUED

How much do you think that drinking and driving is a problem for your community?

Rating	Number	Percent
Not a problem at all	6	15.8
Somewhat of a problem	10	26.3
Serious problem	12	31.6
Very serious problem	10	26.3
Total	38	100.0
Missing	0	0.0
Total with Missing	38	100.0

The next outcomes question asked respondents to identify the percentage of youth under 21 years of age who drank alcohol during the past 30 days. Percentages ranged from 15 to 100 with approximately 18% of the sample saying 50%. The average percentage identified by the group overall was 58.74%. No one in this sample said that 0% (none) of underage youth in the area drank alcohol during the past 30 days. For a complete list of the number of respondents who chose each percentage as a response, see the Appendix.

If you drink alcohol, during the past 30 days, on how many days did you have 5 or more drinks of alcohol in a row?

Number of days	Number	Percent	Percent without Missing
0 days	20	52.6	62.5
1 day	3	7.9	9.4
2 days	2	5.3	6.3
3-5 days	1	2.6	3.1
10-19 days	5	13.2	15.6
20 or more days	1	2.6	3.1
Total	32	84.2	100.0
Missing	6	15.8	
Total with Missing	38	100.0	

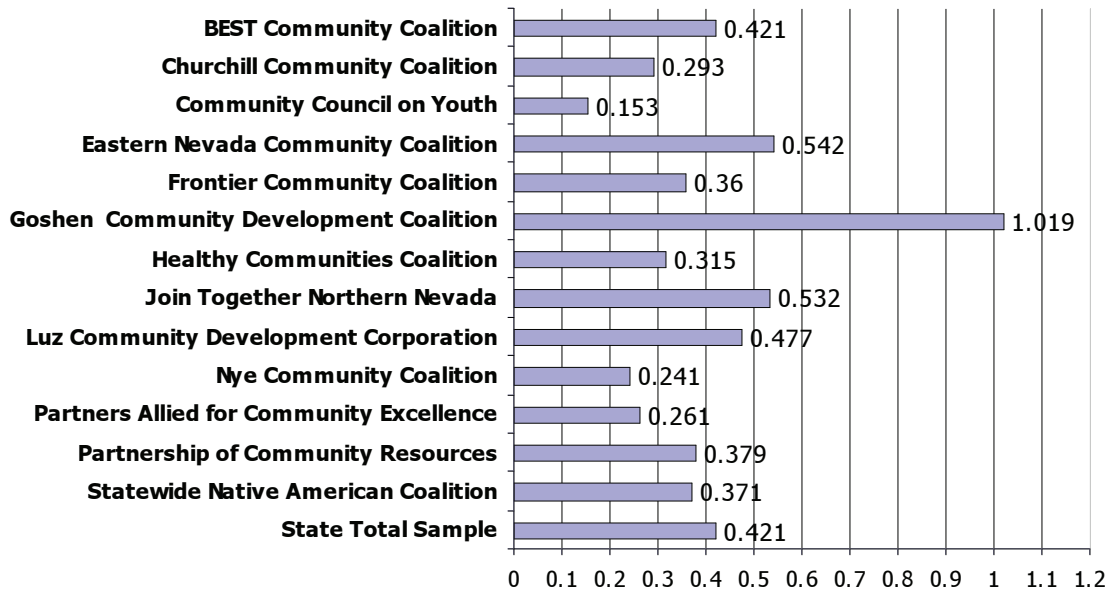
The average number of days for this question was 1.218 (this sample is small and just a few respondents pulled the average number of days in this direction). However, a total of 12 respondents or 37.5% reported binge drinking during the previous thirty days. The majority (N=20) or 62.5% did not binge drink during the past month.





## OUTCOMES CONTINUED

### How many times did you drink and drive in the past 30 days?



Across the state there is a great deal of variability in the responses for this question. For some areas, the average number of times is close to 0 (Community Council on Youth, .153) while for other regions, the average number of times is greater than once a month that respondents said they drank and drove (Goshen, 1.019).

If you drink, during the past 30 days, how many times did you drive a car or other vehicle when you had been drinking alcohol?

Number of times	Number	Percent
0 times	26	68.4
1 time	4	10.5
2 or 3 times	0	0.0
4 or 5 times	3	7.9
6 or more times	0	0.0
Total	33	86.8
Missing	5	13.2
Total with Missing	38	100.0

The average number of times during the past 30 days was .291 (less than 1). Of those who responded affirmatively, 7 or 21.2% reported that they had driven a car one or more times when they had been drinking.

## Nevada's Statewide Partners

Agency/Organization Name	Contact & Title	Address	Phone & Email
Nevada Prevention Resource Center	Asteriadis, Stephanie	WRB 1021 MS/284 University of Nevada, Reno Reno, NV 89557	775-784-6336 866-784-6336 775-527-0704 <a href="mailto:sasteriadis@casat.org">sasteriadis@casat.org</a>
Department of Child & Family Services, Nevada State Juvenile Justice Programs Office	Bartos, Kathy Grants & Projects Analyst II	4126 Technology Way, 3 <sup>rd</sup> Floor Carson City, NV 89706	775-684-7294 <a href="mailto:kgbartos@dcfs.state.nv.us">kgbartos@dcfs.state.nv.us</a>
Nevada State Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Agency	Burden, Stevie Health Program Specialist II	4126 Technology Way, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Floor Carson City, NV 89706	775-684-4080 <a href="mailto:sburden@sapta.nv.gov">sburden@sapta.nv.gov</a>
Nevada State Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Agency	Canfield, Maria Agency Director	4126 Technology Way, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Floor Carson City, NV 89706	775-684-4190 <a href="mailto:mcanfield@sapta.nv.gov">mcanfield@sapta.nv.gov</a>
Nevada State Health Division Abstinence-Only Education Coordinator	Cowee, Jessica Health Program Specialist I	3427 Goni Road Suite 108 Carson City, NV 89706	775-684-4256 <a href="mailto:jcowee@nvhd.state.nv.us">jcowee@nvhd.state.nv.us</a>
Nevada State Health Division – Maternal Child Health Services	Devine, Kyle Health Program Specialist II	3427 Goni Road Suite 108 Carson City, NV 89706	775-684-4264 <a href="mailto:kdevine@nvhd.state.nv.us">kdevine@nvhd.state.nv.us</a>
Nevada State Bureau of Community Health, Communicable Disease Control – Chronic Disease Manager	Herst, Charlene Health Program Manager II	505 E. King St., #103 Carson City, NV 89701	775-684-5914 <a href="mailto:cherst@nvhd.state.nv.us">cherst@nvhd.state.nv.us</a>
Statewide Partnership	Linda Lang Coordinator	4380 Ramuda Circle Carson City, NV 89701	775-882-6674 <a href="mailto:dlhlang@pyramid.net">dlhlang@pyramid.net</a>
Nevada State Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Agency	Kailash, Vidya Health Program Specialist I	4126 Technology Way, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Floor Carson City, NV 89706	775-684-4066 <a href="mailto:vkailash@sapta.nv.gov">vkailash@sapta.nv.gov</a>
CSAP's Western CAPT Nevada Liaison	Sheehan, Denise Prevention Application Management Coordinator	CSAP's Western Center for the Application of Prevention Technologies – Univ. of Nevada, Reno -- CASAT/Mail Stop 279 Reno, Nevada 89557-0258	775-682-7441 <a href="mailto:dsheehan@casat.org">dsheehan@casat.org</a>
Nevada State Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Agency	Wolf, Tonya Health Program Specialist I	4126 Technology Way, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Floor Carson City, NV 89706	775-684-4190 <a href="mailto:twolf@sapta.nv.gov">twolf@sapta.nv.gov</a>

# Nevada's Prevention Coalitions

Coalition Name	COUNTIES	Director	Address	Phone & Email
The BEST Coalition Corporation	Clark	Sandy Wallace	3075 E. Flamingo Rd., 100A Las Vegas, NV 89121	702-385-0684 <a href="mailto:swallace@bestcoalition.com">swallace@bestcoalition.com</a>
Churchill Community Coalition	Churchill	Dennis Lee	97 Whitaker Lane Fallon, NV 89406	775-423-7433 <a href="mailto:dlee@churchillcoalition.org">dlee@churchillcoalition.org</a>
Carson City Community Council on Youth	Carson City	Eric Ohlson	P.O. Box 613 Carson City, NV 89702	775-841-4730 <a href="mailto:eric@ccoy.org">eric@ccoy.org</a>
Goshen-7 <sup>th</sup> Judicial District d.b.a. Eastern Nevada Communities Coalition	White Pine Eureka Lincoln	Belinda Thompson	1117 Tumbleweed Ave. Las Vegas, NV 89106	702-880-4357 <a href="mailto:goshencoalition@aol.com">goshencoalition@aol.com</a>
Frontier Community Coalition	Humboldt & Pershing & Lander	Jaclyn Lafferty	P.O. Box 2123 Winnemucca, NV 89446	775-623-6382 <a href="mailto:info@frontiercommunity.org">info@frontiercommunity.org</a>
Goshen Community Development Coalition	Clark	Belinda Thompson	1117 Tumbleweed Ave. Las Vegas, NV 89106	702-880-4357 <a href="mailto:goshencoalition@aol.com">goshencoalition@aol.com</a>
Healthy Communities Coalition of Lyon & Storey	Lyon, Storey & Mineral	Christy McGill	P.O. Box 517 Dayton, NV 89403	775-246-7550 <a href="mailto:cmcgill@healthycomm.org">cmcgill@healthycomm.org</a>
Join Together Northern Nevada Washoe Coalition	Washoe	Kevin Quint	1325 Airmotive Way, #325 Reno, NV 89502	775-324-7557 <a href="mailto:kquint@jtnn.org">kquint@jtnn.org</a>
Luz Community Development Coalition	Serving Latinos in Clark Co	Olga Mendoza	1117 Tumbleweed Ave. Las Vegas, NV 89106	702-880-4357 <a href="mailto:olgam1998@yahoo.com">olgam1998@yahoo.com</a>
Nye Communities Coalition	Nye & Esmeralda	Stacy Smith	2280 E. Calvada Blvd., #103 Pahrump, NV 89048	775-727-9970 <a href="mailto:stacy@nyeccc.org">stacy@nyeccc.org</a>
Partners Allied for Community Excellence	Elko	Cathy McAdoo	249 Third Street Elko, NV 89801	775-777-3451 <a href="mailto:pacecoalition@frontiernet.net">pacecoalition@frontiernet.net</a>
Partnership of Community Resources Inc.	Douglas	Cheryl Bricker	P.O. Box 651 Minden, NV 89423	775-782-8611 <a href="mailto:pctbricker@partnership-resource.org">pctbricker@partnership-resource.org</a> <a href="mailto:pctrhigginson@partnership-resource.org">pctrhigginson@partnership-resource.org</a>
Inter-Tribal Council of Nevada d.b.a. Statewide Native American Coalition	Statewide	Monty Williams	680 Greenbrae Drive, Ste 265 Sparks, NV 89431	775-741-0716 <a href="mailto:mwilliams@oasisol.com">mwilliams@oasisol.com</a>

**INTERVIEWING PROTOCOL**

Strata	Target	Actual Completes
Washoe	384	<b>384</b>
Humboldt, Pershing, Lander	384	<b>383</b>
Churchill	384	<b>545</b>
Douglas	384	<b>409</b>
Carson City	384	<b>391</b>
Storey, Lyon, Mineral	384	<b>477</b>
Esmerelda, Nye	384	<b>406</b>
Elko	384	<b>405</b>
Eureka, White Pine, Lincoln	384	<b>430</b>
Clark	384	<b>383</b>
Hispanic surname sample	384	<b>435</b>
Total	4,224	4,648

**INTERVIEWS BY LANGUAGE & STRATA**

Strata	English	Spanish
Washoe	373	<b>11</b>
Humboldt, Pershing, Lander	378	<b>5</b>
Churchill	541	<b>4</b>
Douglas	405	<b>4</b>
Carson City	384	<b>7</b>
Storey, Lyon, Mineral	469	<b>8</b>
Esmerelda, Nye	405	<b>1</b>
Elko	393	<b>12</b>
Eureka, White Pine, Lincoln	428	<b>2</b>
Clark	350	<b>33</b>
Hispanic surname sample	268	<b>167</b>
Total	4,394	254

**RESPONSE & REFUSAL RATES BY STRATA**

Strata	Casro Rate	Cooperation Rate	Refusal Rate	Refusal Conversion Rate
Washoe	33.18%	60.28%	5.22%	<b>9.45%</b>
Humboldt, Pershing, Lander	45.15%	68.44%	4.16%	<b>13.45%</b>
Churchill	42.85%	68.22%	7.17%	<b>16.88%</b>
Douglas	38.53%	67.74%	5.13%	<b>11.75%</b>
Carson City	36.55%	60.03%	6.23%	<b>11.51%</b>
Storey, Lyon, Mineral	39.76%	64.92%	6.24%	<b>12.41%</b>
Esmerelda, Nye	36.98%	62.83%	6.79%	<b>11.86%</b>
Elko	40.27%	65.70%	5.29%	<b>13.86%</b>
Eureka, White Pine, Lincoln	44.87%	68.45%	5.15%	<b>14.48%</b>
Clark	34.07%	61.24%	4.97%	<b>9.73%</b>
Hispanic surname sample	17.76%	52.00%	6.41%	<b>7.28%</b>
Overall	36.10%	63.29%	5.66%	11.45%